

5 July 1979

## VIETNAM REPORT

No. 2128

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SEP 18 1979

Item 1067-L-12

PrEx 7.13:73805

JPRS 73805

5 July 1979

No. 2128

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# Vietnam Report

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Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available from Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

<b>REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE</b>		1. REPORT NO. JPRS 73805	2.	3. Recipient's Accession No.
4. Title and Subtitle VIETNAM REPORT, No. 2128			5. Report Date 5 July 1979	
7. Author(s)			6.	
9. Performing Organization Name and Address Joint Publications Research Service 1000 North Glebe Road Arlington, Virginia 22201			8. Performing Organization Rept. No.	
12. Sponsoring Organization Name and Address  As above			10. Project/Task/Work Unit No.	
			11. Contract(C) or Grant(G) No. (C) (G)	
15. Supplementary Notes			13. Type of Report & Period Covered	
			14.	
16. Abstract (Limit: 200 words)  This serial report contains press and radio coverage on military, political, sociological, economic, and technical developments in Vietnam.				
17. Document Analysis a. Descriptors  VIETNAM Military Sciences Political Sciences Sociology Economics Culture (Social Sciences) Ethnology Technological Sciences  b. Identifiers/Open-Ended Terms  c. COSATI Field/Group 2, 5C, 5D, 5K, 06, 15				
18. Availability Statement Unlimited Availability Sold by NTIS Springfield, Virginia 22161		19. Security Class (This Report) UNCLASSIFIED		21. No. of Pages 82
		20. Security Class (This Page) UNCLASSIFIED		22. Price

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### WEAPON, EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE URGED OF MILITIA, SELF-DEFENSE FORCES

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 May 79 p 1

[Editorial: "The Militia and Self-Defense Forces Satisfactorily Maintain Weapons and Equipment"]

[Text] Along with their organizational development, the militia and self-defense forces at present are being provided with more equipment and weapons which are in part more technically advanced. Therefore, it calls for new progress in the maintenance of weapons and equipment so as to insure that the militia and self-defense forces can improve their strength, always stand combat ready and realistically economize on the use of state property.

In the past a large number of cadres and combatants of the militia and self-defense forces have satisfactorily observed the various systems and regulations concerning the maintenance and use of guns, ammunition and equipment. Recent checks made by the military commands of Nghe Tinh, Nghia Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, Tay Ninh, An Giang, Thai Binh, Vinh Phu and other provinces reveal the following: The number of guns and the amount of ammunition of the militia and self-defense forces that are degraded and of poor quality have dropped considerably. However, there are still shortcomings in the maintenance of weapons and equipment. For instance, guns and ammunition are left to rust; ammunition is subject to wasteful use; the supply of ammunition does not meet demands due to loose control of stocks and types; and in some places, ammunition and explosives are at times used unwarrantedly. These shortcomings, though not widespread, are very serious and they must be urgently overcome.

The militia and self-defense forces are the armed masses who engage in production in the various establishments and still maintain normal family life; and as a result of this, there arise certain difficulties in the maintenance of weapons and equipment. Therefore, each combatant of the militia and self-defense forces must first of all be fully aware of his responsibility to maintain weapons. In wartime as well as peacetime, weapons and ammunition must always be carefully cleaned. Cadres at various levels must firmly grasp the quantity, quality and state of the weapons and equipment belonging to their own localities or units; and must regularly motivate and urge everyone to scrupulously observe the various systems and regulations concerning their maintenance and use. The military commands of various villages, enterprises,

organs, combat positions and combat alert battlegrounds must have full knowledge of all the available weapons and equipment so that they can be classified and rational plans can be made for their distribution, redistribution and use with a view to meeting the requirements for high combat readiness and good maintenance of weapons. Cadres of the various detachments must keep accurate records of names of persons to whom weapons are issued, the serial numbers and types of weapons as well as their condition, and the quantities of ammunition and grenades issued....With regard to the weapons kept in reserve, the various villages, enterprises and units must concentrate on their maintenance and assign people to clean them regularly so that they can be used whenever necessary. Concerning the weapons and equipment seized from the enemy, it is necessary to register and make an inventory of them and file a report to the higher echelons; and all the systems and regulations related to their maintenance and use must be correctly observed as in the case of regularly issued weapons.

The cadres in charge must devise various methods for inspecting weapons and equipment; and periodic and unexpected checks should be made from the cell and squad levels up. Attention must be given to singling out and promptly promoting good examples and to strictly criticizing shortcomings so as to transform the maintenance of weapons and equipment into an emulation target to be striven for with zeal by the majority of cadres and combatants of the militia and self-defense forces, considering this a concrete manifestation of their vigilance and readiness to fight for the defense of the fatherland.

9404

CSO: 4209



## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### FOUR SENTENCED FOR SPREADING MONEY EXCHANGE RUMORS

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 31 Mar 79 pp 1, 7

[Article: "Four Defendants Tried, Sentenced to Prison for Spreading False Rumors that the 50 Dong Bill Would No Longer be Used"]

[Text] On the morning of 30 March 1979, the People's Court of Precinct 5 tried three people--Dang Vinh Tuong, Tran Minh, and La Buu Quyen--who were accused of spreading false rumors about the exchange of money, raising prices, and disturbing social order and security. The three, who sold black market goods on the streets and sidewalks, were apprehended and turned over to the government when they spread false rumors that the state was about to change money, that the 50 dong bill would no longer be used, etc., which caused the credulous to become confused and rush out to buy goods, thus creating a chaotic situation with regard to market prices.

Because of the sincerely repentant attitude of the accused, the Precinct 5 People's Court sentenced Dang Vinh Tuong to 9 months in prison and Tran Minh to 6 months in prison. As for the defendant La Buu Quyen, the court warned him and turned him over to the local authorities so that they could continue to educate him.

Angry over the spreading of false rumors, which upset market prices and seriously affected the people's lives, the more than 600 people in Precinct 5 who witnessed the trial this morning thought that the sentences were light in comparison to the seriousness of the defendants' crimes.

In Precinct 3 on the same day, the precinct People's Court held a mobile trial which sentenced the defendant Dinh Thi Lan to 8 months in prison and a fine of 1,000 dong and the defendant Dinh Thi Ngoc to 4 months in prison. Both were permanently barred from doing business.

Dinh Thi Lan and Dinh Thi Ngoc were coffee sellers at 16/2 bis A Ky Dong Street. On 17 March 1979 they arbitrarily increased the price of coffee from .1 dong to .4 dong per cup and wrote on a blackboard "We will only accept 20 dong bills or smaller".

5616

CSO: 4209

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### BUILDING OF COMBAT VILLAGES EXHORTED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 May 79 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Every Village Is a Combat Fortress"]

[Text] During the years of the anti-French and anti-U.S. resistances, all the villages from north to south served as stalwart fortresses and made great contributions to the great victories of the nation. Today, in our undertaking to fight for national defense, combat villages play an even more important role. During the fight against the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, henchman of Peking, on the southwestern border and during the fight against the Chinese aggressor troops in the north, many villages have become combat fortresses. Luong Phi Village (An Giang), taking advantage of its favorable terrain and using a small force armed with modern and rudimentary weapons of its own as well as those seized from the enemy, repelled many assaults by different enemy battalions and successfully defended its locality and the people's lives and property. Tan Lap Village (Tay Ninh) has mobilized all the villagers to build a firm defense line and satisfactorily organized combat and combat support forces. Therefore, although situated close to the enemy line, the village has stood fast and successfully fought the enemy while engaging in production. Ma Li Chai Village (Lai Chau) has turned every rocky cleft into a combat position and every villager into a fighter; when the enemy attacked, we arranged battle positions to destroy it; when the enemy regrouped, we launched annihilating raids against it; and when the enemy retreated, we struck at its flank to cut it up. Minh Tam Village (Cao Bang) has set up battle positions to fight the enemy everywhere and the people are well prepared both morally and materially to fight; the people of the four ethnics--Tay, Nung, Meo and Vietnamese--are united and of one mind and even though outnumbered by the enemy, they have, with the determination to fight and boldness, fought the enemy with all the types of weapons available, killing and capturing many enemy troops to safeguard the people's lives and property and state property.

The most striking features that are shared by the localities mentioned above are as follows: Taking advantage of their favorable terrain, they have satisfactorily set up defense lines and combat positions, satisfactorily organized both combat and combat support forces, constantly urged the people to uphold vigilance against and nurture hatred for the enemy, and instilled in the

masses the determination to fight and win. As a result of this, everyone has upheld the "nothing is more precious than independence and freedom" spirit; and they have stalwartly held fast to their positions, fought in a courageous, resourceful and creative manner, annihilated many enemy troops and seized a lot of weapons, thus successfully protecting the people's lives and property.

The realistic examples set by the aforementioned villages provide us with lessons of valuable experience.

We must constantly instill in the people deep hatred for the enemy, sharpen revolutionary awareness and correctly define our obligation to fight for national defense. When the enemy is yet to make its move, we must step up production, build the material bases of socialism, really strengthen national defense in the various localities, satisfactorily maintain political security and social order.... When the enemy comes, everyone must uphold the determination to fight and win, and stalwartly hold fast to his position no matter what may befall him.

Each combat village must firmly grasp the local tasks and devise appropriate combat plan. This plan should encompass various aspects: The different combat circumstances that may arise, passive defense, protection for the people, logistical work, coordination with friendly units.... Combat plan must be thoroughly understood by all forces and everyone; and it must be thoroughly practiced.

It is necessary to consolidate and develop the village forces. Since they will directly engage the enemy in combat, the militia and self-defense forces must be strong numerically and good qualitatively. They must be politically and ideologically firm and steadfast with a contingent of party members, youth union members and discharged soldiers serving as the core. The combat support forces as well as the all-people defense forces must be so organized that they will be fully capable of carrying out combat duty and supporting combat under all circumstances. All these forces must be trained in accordance with programs and criteria designed to meet the local requirements for combat duty.

Efforts must be made to set up a defense line and various battlegrounds of villages. Based on the local terrain, work must be satisfactorily organized to build fences around villages, set up barriers, arrange minefields and construct battlegrounds. In building battlegrounds, it is necessary to closely combine economy with national defense, with attention given to the transformation of ricefields, irrigation work, afforestation and so forth so as to insure their realistic and long-term efficiency and avoid wasting the people's efforts and money.

Though bitterly defeated, the Peking reactionaries are still conducting many schemes and acts of aggression against our country. As defending the socialist fatherland is a long-term task, all localities must closely combine economy with national defense and pay constant attention to building villages into firm and strong combat fortresses so that we can take the initiative and stand ready to fight the enemy under all circumstances.



## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

### INTERVIEW WITH PREMIER PHAM VAN DONG

Madrid MUNDO OBRERO in Spanish 19 May 79 pp 12, 13

[Report on interview with Premier Pham Van Dong of Vietnam, by Armando Lopez Salinas: "We Have No Thought of Forming an Indochinese Federation"; date of interview not given]

[Text] Thirty-six French governors lived here. The manifesto of the Viet Minh Front said: "We have to obtain our liberation ourselves, without hoping for the triumph of the proletarian revolution in France and without relying on assistance from outside." This building was the Bastille or the Winter Palace of the Vietnamese revolution. On 19 August 1945, workers, peasants, intellectuals and guerrilla fighters--a multitude armed with clubs and scythes, with rifles captured from the French and the Japanese--put an end to more than a century of colonialism, although the war continued for a long time.

It is 0715 hours. The Vietnamese people are such early risers, and so is their premier, Pham Van Dong, who has given me an appointment at this hour and at this place. It is difficult to tell how old he is, although his hair is already white. He is in shirt-sleeves and smiling. After giving me his hands--both of them at one time--he serves a cup of tea.

Premier Pham Van Dong says, "Thank you for visiting Vietnam. You have arrived at a very important point in the life of our country. When you return to Spain, please give our greetings to all the activists of your party, and to Santiago and Dolores. We have a great deal of confidence in the Spanish communists and in the democratic path which will lead you to socialism. We hope and desire with all our hearts that you Spanish comrades will obtain many successes gradually, step by step. We want to congratulate you on the results of the municipal elections and on your agreement with the socialists. Furthermore, nobody in the world--and no party--can tell you what to do. Nobody knows the situation in Spain and what needs to be done in Spain better than you. By that I mean that it is necessary always to maintain the independence and the sovereignty of each party and at the same time to preserve solidarity with the workers and the international communist movement. In other words, you must be communists in

the concrete sense of the word, and not like others who call themselves communists, but who, in reality, have betrayed the cause of communism and have already allied themselves with the imperialists.

#### The Cultural Revolution a Struggle for Power

[Question] Mr Premier, is that what you think about China?

[Answer] No, not about China. In China there have been and there are great communist activists and great revolutionaries, but the cultural revolution was a struggle for power. Mao relied on the Red Guards and not on the party. Mao destroyed the party. I am not talking about those men who now are isolated and who have been the victims of reprisals. I am talking about the group of reactionaries who are controlling the situation today. I wish to say to you that I know that many communists in the world are wondering, in good faith, whether it is possible to hold discussions with the Chinese leaders, and to talk with them. I tell you that Comrade Ho Chi Minh talked with them many times. After the death of our premier, we continued talking with them. Note that we sent 14 delegations to Beijing in 1977 and 5 in 1978. We did everything possible to preserve friendship and solidarity with China, but it was not possible. The results were not good. Why? Personally, I think that it is going to be very hard to negotiate with them. The group of reactionaries who have control of the Chinese party are not communists.

Lighting a "Ducados," Pham Van Dong takes the pack in his hands and plays with it.

Premier Pham Van Dong says, "You have been in Cao Bong. What impression did you get? I am told that you spoke with many people."

I reply: "I saw a city that had been destroyed, but I also saw how life was being born again there, too, among the ruins. I talked with many people, and what impressed me was the unity of the population and the authority which the party has among the people. They have great confidence in their own strength and their ability to repel Chinese aggression if it happens again. They also talked to me about problems--housing, lack of lighting, food, etc."

He says: "That's the way it is, Comrade Salinas. We are ready, and we are determined--as if there were just one of us--to fight to preserve our national independence and sovereignty, and to preserve communism."

"Great power in the political and military fields," He moves his hands, and waves them for a moment. Then he clasps his knees with them.

#### Positive and Negative Aspects of Not Experiencing Capitalism

Premier Pham Van Dong says, "We have had many years of political and military struggle, but in the field of economics we have little experience. Our

country has not gone through capitalism, and this fact has to be seen from two points of view--one positive and one negative. On the positive side of the question, we can proceed directly to socialism without experiencing all the problems resulting from capitalist accumulation. But there also is a negative side of the question. We do not have an economic, material, intellectual and scientific heritage which is the product of capitalist society. In peacetime, we will make every effort to improve our national economy and to become qualified in modern science and technology."

[Question] Let's go on about China, Comrade Van Dong.

[Answer] A group of the present Chinese leaders, relying on the army (an army which also came out of the cultural revolution damaged)--some leaders like Pen Te Hoa were liquidated, and you probably know that Liu Chao-chi died in prison--is applying the theory of the three worlds, and for that reason they have compromised with imperialism. Mao spoke of the inevitability of war, and the present Chinese leaders also speak of it. Mao said that he had discussed with Nehru the number of dead a world war might produce. He thought it would be 300 million. Then, he said, socialism could be built up in peace. But, Comrade Salinas, there are 50 million of us and there are more than 30 million of you, and neither you nor we want to disappear. One of the people accompanying the premier has taken off his sandals, and he approaches the table in his bare feet and takes an orange.

Premier Pham Van Dong says, "Cambodia--a country which has been pushed to the edge of the abyss. A horrible thing! You should take the opportunity to go there and to see with your own eyes, to make an objective report and to tell the truth, the whole truth--a truth which anyone who wants to can see. Now it is possible for the people of that country to regain their status as human beings. Go to Cambodia and I am sure that you, in turn, will agree with me that we Vietnamese communists did well to help the people of Cambodia get out of the situation they were in. It was the extermination of an entire population for the glory of Beijing. We acted in response to internationalism and humanism. We will divide our daily ration of rice with them, if necessary, so that that population can survive." He continues to talk slowly and unhurriedly, letting his words fall one by one. The morning is filled with the songs of birds which come in through the half-opened window.

Premier Pham Van Dong says, "No, we are not hegemonists, and we have no thought of forming an Indochinese Federation. We are a nation which has suffered many acts of aggression throughout its history. We have known the unhappiness and pain of foreign occupation. We never, never will be able to attack the independence and sovereignty of other nations. We employed force because an assault was made on us, and because since 1975 the troops of Pol Pot have attacked us, penetrating up to 30 kilometers into our territory. What happened on our northern frontiers cannot be separated from what happened in Cambodia. Pol Pot is nothing but a pawn, a straw man of the leaders in Beijing. What he did is unspeakable. More than

2 million people--20 or 25 percent of the population--were assassinated. Cambodia was totally destroyed, and not just materially, but in all ways--domestically, morally and intellectually. There also were people who spoke of Vietnamese aggression against China, of Vietnamese provocations and of our making war on China. Would we attack China, provoke China and make war on China? We want peace; we want to stanch the wounds caused by 30 years of war. We want to reconstruct our fatherland and give food to everybody. We do not want war and we do not want tension. We cannot implement our economic plans while living in an atmosphere of war.

#### Conversations between China and Vietnam

[Question] What is the present situation? The conversations with the Chinese representatives are being resumed here, in Hanoi, today.

[Answer] The present situation is very delicate. I do not know what will happen today in the discussions, but I do not have much hope. There is talk of a second lesson--of a new operation performed as a punishment. What can happen? They may unleash another war, and then the conversations will only serve the purpose of gaining time for them to accumulate their forces. But we are prepared and vigilant. Clearly, there is still another possibility: They can wage a war of nerves against us; they can intimidate us. They can apply pressure continuously at the frontier to make trouble for us and to weaken us by trying to force a change in our policy. But they will not succeed in this. We have our forces and those of the socialist camp, and we have the solidarity of all the democratic forces of the world and the communist parties of the capitalist countries. The conversation switches to the subject of Spain and to the subject of Europe--general elections, municipal elections, Workers Commissions, the position of the Socialist Party--questions and more questions.

#### There are No Bibles in the Revolutionary Movement

Premier Pham Van Dong says, "I think that this position is correct. Only through great alliances with political and social groups can we arrive at socialism. The victory will not be sent down from heaven gratis; agreements are necessary and proper with all the social strata which favor the people and serve the people. The only condition that needs to be made is that they should serve the people--even though they think differently then we do. Comrade, there are no bibles in the revolutionary movement. The Marxist is creative. Marx pointed out that truth is concrete and the revolution is creative. Marx thought that the revolution was going to occur in Germany and not in Czarist Russia.

This is the dialectic of history. Nobody thought about Cuba; nobody thought about Vietnam. Spain is a developed capitalist country, with a great culture which has come down through the centuries, with revolutionary traditions. No one in the world can forget the significance of your war against fascism for freedom and democracy; no one in the world can forget your clandestine

struggle. Socialism, communism and patriotism are all the same thing. You people are applying Marxist methods in analyzing the concrete conditions existing in your country, and we are doing the same in analyzing the conditions existing in ours. But you and we, struggling under different conditions--in friendship with all the populations of the earth and with the world workers revolutionary movement--are going to change the world, and we are going to change it in spite of all difficulties and all problems which may come up."

It is 0900 hours. Hanoi is a boiling crowd of human beings. Women and men with the "don ganh" on their shoulders--the Cuban shoulder yoke which is used to transport loads dangling from each end of the pole--are carrying fruit to the street markets.

9258

CSO: 4410

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

VIETNAM THANKS MONGOLIA FOR AID

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 May 79 p 1

[Message From Vietnam Communist Party to Central Committee of Mongolian Revolutionary People's Party]

[Text] Dear Comrades,

We were very moved when we learned that the Central Committee of the Mongolian Revolutionary People's Party recently decided to set aside 60 percent of the money collected on the Mongolian people's Communist Labor Day to present to the Vietnamese people so that they can overcome the consequences of the war of aggression started by the Chinese reactionaries.

That was another powerful manifestation of the lasting friendship and traditional militant solidarity between the parties and people of our two countries. That noble deed is a source of strong inspiration for the Vietnamese people in their struggle to build and defend their fatherland and to oppose the expansionism and great-nation hegemonism of the reactionary Chinese rulers.

On behalf of the Communist Party and people of Vietnam, we would like to convey to you, and ask you to convey to the government, mass organizations, and the fraternal people of Mongolia our sincere and profound thanks for that noble deed.

We send you our communist greetings.

5616

CSO: 4209



INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

SRV PRESIDENT GREETES CAMEROON FOUNDING DAY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 May 79 p 1

[Text] On 19 May, president Ton Duc Thang sent the following message to His Excellency Ahmadou Ahidjo, president of the United Republic of Cameroon:

On the occasion of the seventh founding anniversary of the United Republic of Cameroon, on behalf of the Vietnamese people and the SRV government and in my own name, may I convey my warmest greetings to Your Excellency and to the government and people of Cameroon.

I hope that the Cameroonian people will register numerous achievements in defending national independence and building a prosperous Cameroon and that the friendly relations between our two countries will be increasingly consolidated and developed.

I wish you good health and present my high regards.

9332

CSO: 4209

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

CONSTRUCTION OF VIETNAM-BULGARIA HOSPITAL BEGUN

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Apr 79 p 1

[Article: "Construction of Vietnam-Bulgaria Friendship Hospital Begun"]

[Text] On 16 April a ceremony was held in the city of Thai Binh to mark the beginning of construction of the Vietnam-Bulgaria Friendship Hospital, which the Bulgarian People's Republic is helping us build.

The Vietnam-Bulgaria Friendship Hospital will be built on an area of 29,410 square meters which is located in the area of the old hospital, with regard to which Bulgaria has long assisted us by providing specialists, equipment, and medicine. The new hospital will consist of a main five-storey building, four four-storey buildings, 10 two-storey buildings, and a number of one-storey buildings with inter-connecting passageways.

The hospital will be a large general hospital with 625 beds which will be equipped with modern machinery and equipment and will be able to examine 1,000 patients a day.

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## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### BUILDING GOOD RANKS OF POLITICAL THEORY INSTRUCTORS DISCUSSED

Hanoi TAP CHI GIANG VIEN in Vietnamese No 6, Nov-Dec 78 pp 50-59

[Article by Dao Duy Tung: "Improve the Quality and Increase the Effectiveness of Political Theory Education"]

[Excerpt] How should we go about building a rank of political theory instructors? This must be a rank having large numbers of good-quality people. The above requirement concerning numbers and quality stems from the needs of the people's revolution, the needs of the cultural and ideological revolution and the needs of continually raising the level of political consciousness of the cadres, party members and people.

In the coming period, political theory education will be expanded. Counting only the present ranks of cadres and party members, if a large proportion of the cadres and soldiers in the armed forces and some of the members of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union are drawn into the political studies movement, we will have 4 to 5 million people studying Marxist-Leninist theory.

In order to satisfy this study requirement, it is clear that training a rank of political theory instructors is more urgent than ever before.

As for the system of party schools, there are almost 500 district and city party schools; they need 4,000 instructors but at present there are only about 1,000 instructors. There are 38 provincial and municipal party schools; they need 2,000 instructors but at present there are only one-third that number. There are 15 party middle schools; they need 1,500 instructors but at present there are only 648. Thus, for the system of centralized party schools alone, in order to satisfy the present requirements, almost another 4,000 political theory instructors must be trained.

But the main formula of political theory education is to strengthen the in-service training system. According to initial calculations, we must build a rank of instructors using hundreds of thousands of people who have concurrent posts if we are to be able to satisfy the training needs of the cadres, party members and people.

As for the state education system, the forecast to 1980 is: the entire college sector will have more than 60 colleges with more than 200,000 students and more than 20,000 instructors and there will be approximately

376 vocational middle schools with almost 300,000 students and 19,000 instructors. In order to satisfy the political theory study requirements of this number of students and instructors, according to estimates of the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education, by 1980, 4,200 political instructors will be needed. However, at present, there are only 700, meaning that only 17 percent of the requirement has been satisfied. This is without mentioning the thousands of Level-III general schools, the trade and business schools of the sectors, etc. that are in great need of more political instructors.

We must also consider the system of management and business cadre training schools of the economic, cultural, security and army sectors and of such mass organizations as the trade unions, the women's [association], the youth [union], etc. which also requires a very large force of cadres to teach political theory.

Also, because the structure of the political theory education program will change, the structure of the ranks of instructors must be expanded. In addition to the three basic subjects of Marxism-Leninism (philosophy, political economics and scientific socialism) and party history, party building, economic and business management, etc., in improving things this time, especially the high-level courses, we will include an additional number of subjects such as Marxist-Leninist aesthetics, the state and jurisdiction, etc. Therefore, we must quickly train and build ranks of instructors for these subjects. If such ranks of instructors are not trained quickly, it will not be possible to expand the dissemination of Marxist-Leninist viewpoints concerning the different spheres of life.

The size and structure of the ranks of instructors is an important problem but even more important and urgent is the requirement concerning the quality of the training. Improving the quality of the instructors is aimed at satisfying the requirements of improving scientific and combat characteristics in teaching and the requirements of improving teaching methods based on relating theory and practice and building a scientific and independent way of thinking for the students as put forth by the Fourth Party Congress. Also, the present level of cultural and political understanding of large numbers of students is much higher as compared with that of 10 to 15 years ago and, therefore, the instructors must have a greater understanding than before concerning many things.

If all of these requirements concerning quality are not recognized, it will not be possible to build a good rank of political theory instructors.

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## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### 'NHAN DAN' ON SYSTEMS THAT INSURE PEOPLE'S RIGHT TO COLLECTIVE MASTERY

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 Jun 79 BK

[NHAN DAN 11 June editorial: "The Systems That Insure the People's Right to Collective Mastery"]

[Text] Following the promulgation of the decree systematizing the right to collective mastery of workers and civil servants at various production and business establishments, the Council of Ministers recently issued a decree on the system of responsibility, the system of discipline, the system of protecting public property and the system of serving the people by cadres and civil servants of state organs.

The implementation of this decree is aimed at upholding the socialist legal system among government agencies; improving the responsibility and discipline of all leading and managerial and scientific and technical cadres and professional personnel, ranging from heads of state organs at the central level to subordinates at the lowest level; and intensively educating state cadres and personnel on how to devote themselves to serving the masses on the bases of diligence, thrift, honesty, righteousness and impartiality in order to prevent and do away with irresponsible and undisciplined phenomena and the violation of public property and of the laboring people's right to collective mastery, which are contrary to the fine nature of our socialist state. It is also aimed at enabling the laboring people to fully exercise their right to collective mastery and motivating the masses to enthusiastically participate in various emulation movements to accelerate production, stabilize and improve the people's lives, strengthen national defense and security, and continue to build the material and technical bases of socialism for the construction and defense of the fatherland.

Through the government apparatus, our proletarian dictatorial state--a state of the people, by the people and for the people--is performing its role of all-round leadership over our society. Meanwhile, also through this apparatus, the laboring people are exercising their right to collective mastery in simultaneously carrying out the three revolutions to build a new regime, a new economy, a new culture and a strong all-people national defense as well as to shape a new way of life and a new type of man. The strength and efficiency of the socialist state apparatus depend heavily on the quality of the cadres and personnel who know how to

work under a rationally organized structure and who can rally large numbers of the laboring people to take part in economic and social management while supervising the activities of state cadres and personnel.

Knowing how to specifically determine functions and responsibility for state cadres and personnel and to enable them to strictly observe discipline is one of the indispensable conditions to perfect the state apparatus and managerial organs and develop the cadres' ability in order to successfully fulfill all tasks and the state plan. Responsibility and discipline are not merely a matter of human concept, but they also concern organizational competency. In many organs, despite the overstaffing at present, there is a great shortage of fully qualified cadres. This is because many of their cadres are neither given specific jobs nor are some qualified for those jobs. Also because functions among the various organs as well as among certain components of an organ overlap one another, when it comes to solving some important problems, cadres and personnel will usually shirk or fail to perform their duty in a clear-cut manner.

Through the various campaigns to develop the administration of the grass-roots level, our people, who are imbued with ardent patriotism and the concept of building and safeguarding their administration, have contributed many constructive views to effectively educating state cadres and personnel, thus making it possible for them to improve the operational methods and overcome many shortcomings for the administration at the grassroots level.

All state organs, cadres and personnel must devote themselves to serving the people. It is particularly necessary for cadres and personnel of state agencies and units directly responsible for serving the masses and solving the problems concerning their lives--such as stores, hospitals, bus terminals, labor management and household registration organs, and so forth--to adopt a solicitous, courteous, modest and polite attitude toward the public. They must also promptly solve the problems as requested by the people. Due to the nature of our state, we cannot tolerate the adoption of bureaucratic, authoritarian and irresponsible acts against them. All party organizations and high-level managerial organs are dutybound to supervise the activities of and educate their cadres and personnel on a regular basis. If necessary, they must promptly and definitely replace those who fail to win the people's confidence.

By scrupulously and systematically implementing the right to collective mastery of the workers and civil servants in combination with the effort to improve economic management, we will be able to create favorable conditions for accelerating the mass movement to emulate in fulfilling the state plan and general mobilization order, and for eliminating all negative phenomena so as to make the state cadres and personnel truly loyal servants of the people.

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### RIGHT TO COLLECTIVE OWNERSHIP OF COOPERATIVE MEMBERS EMPHASIZED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 May 79 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Right to Collective Ownership in Distribution"]

[Text] Agricultural cooperatives are socialist collective economic organizations. Being owners of production means, cooperative members will also exercise ownership during the process of production, management and income distribution. The cooperative members' right to collective ownership must ultimately be manifested in their participation in the management and distribution of the wealth they have produced.

The distribution of income within cooperatives is a process of correctly solving various types of relations: relations between production and life (which are also the relations between accumulation and consumption), relations between the collectives and the state (which are also the relations between agriculture and industry and between peasants and workers), and relations between cooperatives and their members as well as among the cooperative members themselves... To ensure democracy, to carry out financial administration publicly and to develop the cooperative members' right to collective ownership is a principle to be applied in distributing the cooperative income. All positions, policies, plans and measures concerning distribution must be democratically discussed and decided by the cooperative members' collective. The management board must create all conditions for cooperative members to participate in and supervise production and distribution in the cooperative and must ensure equal relationships among producers in carrying out management and distribution.

Advanced cooperatives usually are units which have begun to ensure their members' right to collective ownership of production means and in matters of management and distribution. Units which have done business poorly have frequently violated the cooperative members' right to collective ownership, especially in the distribution of income. Usually, these units do not carry out financial administration publicly or merely do this job in a formalistic fashion. The collectivized cooperative members are not allowed to decide on the cooperatives' expenditures; consequently, at a time when cooperatives are still poor and must save each dong and rice bowl, waste is rampant, the cost of products high, the economic effect little, the cooperative members' life



affected and their rate of contribution to the common undertaking negligible. The fact that the masses have no real right to supervise finance provides an opportunity for certain bad cadres to become corrupt and to contrive to make profit, thus sowing internal suspicion and discouraging cooperative members. The presence of dishonest cadres, especially those holding key positions, is a great obstacle to the exercise of the ownership right of cooperative members and causes the loss of a great moral motive power necessary for exploiting all potentials of labor, land and the existing material-technical bases, carrying out agricultural tasks and improving the people's life.

Clearly aware of the causes of the unsatisfactory situation in a number of cooperatives, the Tien Hai district (Thai Binh province) party committee and people's committee have taken the necessary steps to make sure, for the first time, that the ownership right of cooperative members is guaranteed by the cooperatives' regulations. The following five points are to be carried out openly with regard to cooperative members: workday marks won by cooperative members, amount of fertilizers sold to cooperatives [by members], production expenses incurred by cooperatives, grain distribution during each agricultural season, and the quantity and quality of products in each storehouse. Implementation of these points will have the effect of preventing the occurrence of negative acts and will also involve an ideological struggle within party organizations to turn each of them into a real leading nucleus and to ensure respect for the ownership right of cooperative members. Through the mass motivation campaign, many party members have clearly displayed their qualities and abilities and proven worthy of being vanguard combatants of the socialist revolutionary cause. Party members who have deliberately violated the people's ownership right, party statutes, state law and cooperative regulations have been severely dealt with. After conducting the motivation campaign for a short while, cooperatives have retrieved a certain amount of usurped property, paid off debts, stopped unrestrained feasting and reduced nonproductive expenses by a half. The collectivized peasants have become enthusiastic, placed confidence in the high levels and realized more clearly their responsibility for protecting the property of the state, collective and people. (1)

Districts are a level directly above production installations. Tien Hai's action has demonstrated more clearly the important position of the district level in steering activities of grassroots organizations. Only if the grassroots level is strong can districts become strong. Districts and grassroots organizations are closely linked within a uniform structure to become basic economic units to organize production, life and combat to defend the country. It is advisable to apply Tien Hai's method in other districts since the facts taking place in Tien Hai have also occurred in many other areas. Everywhere it is necessary to rely on the masses, to fully implement the cooperatives' regulations and to guarantee the ownership right of cooperative members, thereby inspiring revolutionary enthusiasm--one of the most important conditions for exploiting potentials, stepping up production, stabilizing life and building new rural areas, a new life style and new men.

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(1) See report on page 1, NHAN DAN issue of 20 May 1979

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### DEVELOPMENT OF COLLECTIVE OWNERSHIP IN ECONOMY, LIFE ADVOCATED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 May 79 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Collective Ownership in Economic Activities and Life"]

[Text] At present, our production means and labor forces are still concentrated in agriculture and the rural areas. Along with the planning of state-operated industrial and agricultural production installations, the planning of agricultural production must begin with cooperatives and villages and be closely coordinated with the working out of economic development plans for districts. Production installations and districts must draw up production plans under the leadership and guidance of the central and provincial levels.

To draw up production and distribution plans for cooperatives and villages (where cooperatives do not yet exist), it is necessary to take into account the basic situation involving land, manpower, material bases for production, capital and the cultivation habits, production experiences and living standards of the people and also, with a serious spirit of self-criticism, to accurately assess the situation of production and livelihood. On this basis, it is necessary to set forth different production plans prior to choosing the most useful ones in order to insure that each area unit yields the greatest result, that labor is used to the maximum and that the highest income is reaped. Production plans and plans to improve and heighten living conditions must be linked by specific norms.

The production plans and living standard improvement plans for installations must be mapped out simultaneously with the plans designed for districts. District economic plans must incorporate cooperative or village plans and be coordinated with plans for agricultural, industrial and handicraft installations directly organized and managed by districts. Villages are basic production units while districts are basic economic units which must associate agriculture with industry step by step and organize [goods] circulation and distribution as well as the material and cultural life within their managerial scope.

Villages and districts must also have plans to regulate, coordinate and assign labor for each installation and throughout districts, to build material-technical bases for production and to gradually construct public welfare works.

If production installations and districts can work out production plans, plans to build material-technical bases and plans concerning livelihood with a view to making the best use of labor, fields and lands and other potentials constituted by forests, seas, handicrafts, secondary and especially traditional occupations; the result will be great economic progress and a relatively rapid heightening of the material and cultural standards of the people. If so, the combat forces of each village and district will possess ever greater material bases, the people's life will be stabilized and we can take the initiative under all circumstances.

To have production plans and plans concerning livelihood, there must be persons capable of drawing them up. The practical ability of cadres to carry out activities is a decisive condition. Under the leadership and guidance of the central agencies concerned, provinces are directly responsible for providing training and advanced training for a contingent of cadres in charge of drawing up plans and managing the economy to serve production installations and districts. The persons to be chosen for training and advanced training must have had carried out practical activities in production and management, possess the necessary cultural standards and be proven by tests that they have been dedicated to the cause of the collective and country and are loved by the masses. If the initial selection is unwise, it will have consequences. Though we have opened many training courses and taught many people, the result has been incommensurate because we have chosen the wrong persons, provided incomplete teaching and failed to fully match practice with theory. It is, therefore, necessary to revise the teaching of planning at production installations and in districts and the teaching of business management and an essential scientific and technical knowledge. We have had models of cooperatives, villages and districts. To recapitulate models and to teach people to follow their examples is to instill into the students the ability to take practical action. Since each province is composed of only a few hundred villages or cooperatives and some tens of districts, the organization and training of cadres will not be very difficult.

Once formed, cadres must be assigned to steering and managing functions so that they may really set their hand to the tasks and put what they have been taught into practice.

Production has been slow at production installations and in districts in many areas and labor and fields have not been used wisely because leading and managing cadres lack the ability to carry out practical activities; one reason is that these cadres are unqualified and lazy and lack the sense of responsibility, another is that they contrive to make some profit.

Unqualified and dishonest persons and those who are not trusted by the masses must be resolutely replaced. The revolutionary undertaking of the masses must not be entrusted to persons lacking revolutionary qualities or the ability to master their tasks and control the situation.

The abovementioned tasks--planning, guidance, production management, distribution and life organization--can be carried out only when the masses at each



production installation really exercise collective ownership in economic activities and daily life--the areas for the most basic ownership. Violation of the ownership right of the masses is relatively rampant and must be eliminated in order to create a seething revolutionary impetus and to improve the overall situation in the rural areas. Provinces and districts must pay daily attention to building the collective ownership system for the masses by taking all effective measures in matters of guidance, control, education and organization; they must also review the actual situation of production and the mass life and movement and examine the qualifications of grassroots cadres in order to promptly promote the good ones and replace the bad ones--thus increasing the combat power of party organizations with each passing day. Once the masses have become real masters of all economic activities and their life, devoted themselves to the revolution and clearly realized that the revolutionary cause belongs to them and is for them, then the overall situation will definitely develop satisfactorily.

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## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### EDITORIAL DENOUNCES SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES IN HO CHI MINH CITY

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 28 Mar 79 pp 1, 7

[Editorial: "Let's Be the Master of Our Own Life"]

[Text] For over a week now reactionaries have spread persistent rumors that there will be another money exchange, that the State will destroy all 50-piaster bills, that the banks will not exchange these bills. They also passed the word that there will be a great war, that the State will discontinue the supply of grain and food to save them for the front lines that there will be no more trucks to transport goods from the provinces, etc... In the meantime, they dispatched their emissaries to hunt for goods for which they paid high prices, hoarded goods or sold it intermittently; causing a tense situation on the market. Another activity consisted of buying the 50-piaster bills, telling people they would exchange them for a commission (trading a 50-piaster bill for 40 piasters in small denominations); this created great confusion among our people.

Many credulous people believed in those reactionaries and spent their money to stockpile goods such as rice, meats, sugar, beans, eggs, dried shrimp; squandered their 50-piaster bills to buy any kind of merchandise; exchanged these bills at a low rate; or tried to exchange these bills at banks, etc... These panicky acts created many adverse consequences: the market became extremely disturbed; prices for all goods skyrocketed; money traders, speculators and hoarders made a killing; and our people's difficult living conditions worsened.

We should understand clearly that this is a crafty and sophisticated scheme of internal reactionaries working in connivance with reactionaries from abroad, intensifying their activities to disrupt our economy, to sabotage the value of our currency, and to induce a false crisis on the market. These subversive activities make everybody's life, especially the workers', more difficult, disturb peace and order and provide opportunities to reactionaries, rioters to incite violence and opposition to the revolutionary government.

In order to assist the state in dealing with these villains and in overcoming difficulties of the present situation, what is the correct attitude of our countrymen?

At first, we have to clearly understand that the reactionaries' evil intentions and the damage they cause are detrimental to the people's interest and that we are ourselves their victims. Their schemes not only are aimed at weakening us economically, but also at disrupting our political and social life. We do not overestimate the strength of the enemy in hiding; but we also should not relax our vigilance or unwittingly lend a helping hand to our enemy.

We ought to put all of our trust in the revolutionary administration whose only purpose is to serve the people's interest and to respect and thoroughly execute the lines and policies of the government. The Municipal People's Committee has issued a notice stating in a clear-cut manner that there is no money exchange, that the 50-piaster bill as well as any other currency maintains regular value, and that the purchase or sale of currency is prohibited. However, this is only a small measure among many other economic, administrative, legal, organizational, etc., measures that the Municipal People's Committee is urgently taking to protect our people's combat and production lives in the new situation of the country in the face of aggression. We can be reassured by the fact that banks, savings funds, state-operated commercial stores and cooperatives still accept all currencies as normal. Nevertheless, to stabilize our lives, many other tasks have to be done. They are all very complex and demand many efforts, ranging from assuring steady food supplies, better exploitation of goods suppliers in the provinces, better management of price in markets and of key receiving points, etc., to the need for the timely punishing of speculators, hoarders, dishonest merchants and counter-revolutionaries. All these activities are for our interests and for the purpose of stabilizing life in the city.

We must show confidence in the government; stand up actively and be the masters of our own lives, and be the source of support for the government so it can carry out measures in all areas which are done for our needs:

--We should not believe rumors about money exchange.

--We should not dash rashly to buy and stock goods, thus creating false shortages and raising prices. In any situation, we must trust that the revolutionary administration does its utmost to care for our living conditions.

--Peasants, artisans, and small merchants should collect grain and consumer goods and sell these to the State at reasonable prices.

--Small businessmen should sell at regulated prices, not seek dishonest profits, independently raise prices, etc.

--Another very important aspect is that we all must be alert to rumors, calmly and wisely discard false propaganda, denounce profiteers who trade currency, speculators, hoarders and especially, counter-revolutionaries, so that the government can promptly punish them.

As we actively step up combat and production and strengthen our forces to fight external aggression, we must also actively intensify combat to stabilize and protect our lives as well as political security and social order in the rear area. This is a period of challenge which requires the greatest contribution of everyone. More than at any other time we must have an attitude of being the master of our own lives in a comprehensive and absolute manner.

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## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### PRICES IN MARKETS DROP, CONCEALED GOODS FOUND

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 30 Mar 79 p 1

[Article by Th. Ng.: "Prices in Markets Drop Slightly; People Continue To Uncover Many Cases of Hiding Goods and Raising Prices"]

[Text] (TS Mar. 29). Prices in city markets have gone down a little bit during the last 3 days. For instance, the price of a kilogram of rice dropped by 40 to 60 xu as compared to the price of previous days. However, in general, prices of food items such as meats, fish, sugar, beans, etc., were still pretty high.

In cooperation with local authorities, market goers have actively uncovered many cases of raising prices and hiding goods at An Dong, Hoa-Binh, Ong Ta, Cay Gon, etc., markets. At Ba Chieu market, during the week of March 21-28, the people cooperated with the management committee of the market to uncover 20 cases of goods hiding and price raising and two cases of refusal to accept 50-piaster bills from customers. Checks of prices and of sources of supply are actively made daily. At the start of the day, market teams report the quantities of goods arriving and request management committee guidance for selling prices which are based upon purchase price plus transportation expenses from market suppliers.

Also in the district of Binh Thanh, the local people uncovered Nguyen Van Tien, leader of the Hiep Luc Noodle Factory processing team on Dien Bien Phu Street, who confessed that he had collaborated with dishonest merchants to sell 600 kilograms of wheat flour belonging to the state at high prices on the open market.

After being the victims of false rumors and the disruptive activities of speculators, several times city residents have become conscious of their role and responsibilities. Their active contributions to the uncovering of indiscriminate goods hiding and price raising at markets at the present time certainly will produce good changes in management of the market which currently is being promoted.

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## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### PURCHASES OF GOODS TO CONTROL SUPPLY SOURCES STEPPED UP

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 4 Apr 79 p 7

[Article: "Commerce Sector Steps Up Purchases To Control Supply Sources, Balances Supply and Demand of Goods, and Actively and Immediately Deals With Price Fluctuations"]

[Text] (TS Apr. 3). On April 2, Comrade Tran Tan, Vice Minister of Home Trade and director of the Municipal Commerce Service, affirmed that it was reactionaries who were spreading rumors to sabotage the market, aiming at disrupting our economy.

Their actions are aimed at pushing up prices and making the working people so worried that they spend their savings, the money going into [the reactionaries'] purses.

Speaking about the present price situation before hundreds of people at the Intellectuals Association, the director of the Commerce service stated that measures which it will consist of intensifying purchases to control supply sources, balancing supply and demand of domestic and imported goods, and actively and immediately dealing with any eventuality.

Concerning the outlook of the market and prices, comrade Tan said that we definitely will complete transformation and development of all economic potential. If we have a dictatorship, economic strength, and revolutionary awareness of the people, no obstacle can stop our progress. Comrade Tan also stated clearly that prices on the market may change due to some practical conditions, but socialist economic development unquestionably will move forward.

In the abovementioned talk, the audience that consisted mainly of economic workers, participated actively in the discussion. In addition, intellectuals from the literary and agricultural sectors also made many specific comments about the question of prices, a matter which directly concerns the lives of everyone. (Th. Ng.)

### Sales at Excessive Prices Severely Penalized

During the last few days, market management committees and economic control units continued to levy fines on or confiscate goods from merchants who sell above regulated prices.

At An Dong market, fines were given to merchants such as Tran Muoi and Mach Le Hung who sold pork as high as 30 piasters per kilogram. At Hoa Binh, Phu Dong, Thien Vuong and Phung Hung markets in the 5th precinct, where 15 violators already have been fined from 50 to 200 piasters, on 3 April, 1979, market management forces uncovered and severely penalized 17 other cases and also warned and educated a few other minor violators. Meanwhile, at Xom Cui market in the 8th precinct, people uncovered seven cases of selling sugar, port and wheat at excessive prices. The violators' names were sent to local authorities for reeducation purposes; their goods were confiscated and shipped to consumer cooperatives for distribution to the people.

At Nguyen Tri Phuong, Ba Hat and Nhut Tao markets in the 10th precinct, many cases of hiding goods with the intention of putting them on sale a small amount at a time at high prices were also uncovered and severely penalized. Along with struggle measures to lower prices, the 10th precinct successfully got hold of many privately-produced goods and distributed them through 21 consumer cooperatives. During the past 2 weeks, the Precinct Cooperative Management Committee purchased 17 tons of river fish in Minh Hai, 1,580 kilograms of pork, 115 tons of vegetables, 36 tons of firewood and charcoal in Song Be and 36,000 liters of fish sauce. (HVN)

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## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### 'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL DISCUSSES 'ECONOMIC LEVERAGES'

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 13 Jun 79 BK

[NHAN DAN 14 June editorial: "Strength of the Leverage"]

[Text] In economic management, through various specific policies the state correctly uses the leverages of prices, wages, profits, credits and so forth to promote the development of production. With respect to the production of consumer goods, a field involving many sectors, localities and different economic elements, it is all the more important to settle the matter of policies.

The effects of good policies constitute a material strength to create potential changes in the economic situation. There are many policies toward consumer goods and local industries which are aimed at resolving many problems. However, immediate efforts are required to correctly determine the four primary policies governing raw materials, exports, local industries and artisan industry and handicrafts, and the circulation and distribution of commodities which involve prices, finance, collection, purchase and consumption.

Policies are fundamentally designed to vigorously promote the development of consumer goods production in all localities, to rationally extend the right of taking initiatives in production and business enterprises to various sectors, localities and production installations, to abolish all restraints contrary to the principles of socialist management, and to boost production.

The spirit of policies is to correctly combine three types of interests: the interests of the entire society, collectives and laborers. National defense and successful socialist construction must be considered as the greatest interests by the people throughout the country as well as by each collective and each individual. However, in working collectives and individuals cannot help but concern themselves with the interests of their units and their own interests. To emphasize the interests of the entire society while paying due attention to the interests of localities and producers--including the producers of raw materials--is to encourage all people and organizations to enthusiastically engage in production for the sake of the common interests and their own interests.



As regards artisan industry and handicrafts, while developing the self-reliant spirit of cooperatives, the state must institute satisfactory policies to concern itself with matters of investment, credit, technical equipment and the supply of materials and must improve the policies on taxes and prices and the systems of orders and contracts, and so forth. Some other policies governing finance, collection, purchase and consumption must also be improved in order to promote production, provide guidance for thrifty consumption and create favorable conditions for the development of consumer goods industries and local industries through facilitating consumption.

Economic policies are complicated matters which normally involve different views. In order to actively develop the effect of policies on production and livelihood, before improving policies it is necessary to carefully study them in a revolutionary and scientific spirit. After a decision is taken, policies must be scrupulously implemented with a high sense of organization and discipline.

CSO: 4209

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### PRICE INCREASES OF BASIC COMMODITIES DEPLORED

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 31 Mar 79 pp 1, 7

[Editorial: "Contribute to Stabilizing Prices"]

[Text] For more than a week now prices have suddenly increased, especially the prices of such necessities as meat, fish, rice, vegetables, etc. In some places prices have stabilized, but they are still at a high level. It must be emphasized that it is an artificial fever, the consequence of the "sleight of hand" scheme of the reactionaries and dishonest merchants, who hope to disturb the market and sabotage our people's lives.

Of course, the Municipal People's Committee has taken positive steps to end that situation, maintain the value of our currency, and assure the people's living standards. On the basis of laws now in effect and on the benefit of our people, the People's Committee issued orders forbidding the spreading of false rumors and severely dealing with people who speculate, raise prices, and disturb the market. Everyone involved in incidents of currency dealings, no matter in what form, are forthrightly punished. Such "prescriptions" are proving to be very effective against the disease caused by the "poison" of the reactionaries in league with the dishonest merchants.

But the actual market situation demands that we continued to resolve a number of other problems in order to completely cure the artificial fevers, such as the recent ones. We know that in our city private capitalist commerce has essentially been eliminated. Furthermore, some of the small merchants have received assistance in transferring to production, and a number of others have entered onto the path of collective livelihood in the joint buying and selling teams. Circulation and distribution are essentially controlled by state and cooperative commerce. However, there still exists a free market with a considerable number of small merchants, and there are still the various kinds of outdoor markets "standing" markets, "sitting" markets, etc., which sell goods illegally. That amounts to "fertile ground" and "loopholes" for the dishonest merchants to speculate, increase prices, and earn dishonest livings. Although they are not as numerous as in the past, they are an obstinate lot. They also have a "foothold" among the small merchants. Some of the women have, out of personal greed, followed their

lead, raised prices, speculated, etc., making such excuses that they must sell dearly because they buy dearly, that they must raise their prices because the prices of everything else have increased, etc. It is sad that even the joint buying and selling teams have been unable to maintain their prices and contribute to stabilizing the market, but have allowed themselves to be pulled along by excessive profits. For those reasons, prices have shot upward during the past few days. Therefore, the problem that must be posed at this time is to continue the campaign to reform small merchants, bring the women onto the path of collective livelihood, transfer the great majority of small merchants to production, and more closely control the women's circulation-distribution activities. There are still a rather large number of small merchants in our city. Their positive aspect is labor, but they also have many negative aspects, such as pursuing profit, which results from the capitalist economic mode. In the immediate future, we must consolidate the joint buying and selling teams and exercise tight control so that the women can contribute to stabilizing prices at the markets.

In the present situation, the role of consumers' cooperatives is even more important. If the goods dealt in by the cooperatives are plentiful and if they can provide two meals a day for the people, then even if prices increase a little the cooperatives will effectively contribute to the struggle against speculation and excessive price increases, such as occurred recently. Consumers must also take the initiative in contributing to the struggle to maintain market prices. We must not only resolutely denounce the bad people who spread rumors in order to upset the market, but must also boycott the people who raise prices, and not be gullible and credulous and buy goods for hoarding, thus unintentionally creating additional conditions which cause the market situation to become tense.

The free market and individual commerce provide "fertile ground" for the bad people who upset the market. Violations of law will, of course, be punished. The long-range, basic problems are to continue to reduce the free market, more strongly develop the role of state and cooperative commerce, promote the transfer of small merchants to production, consolidate the joint buying and selling teams in order to prevent the reactionaries from allying with the dishonest merchants to upset the market, and contribute to stabilizing and maintaining the living standards of the city's people.

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## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### INCREASED PRICE OF SUGAR ON FREE MARKET DEPLORED

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 31 Mar 79 p 2

[Tales of the city column by "Nguoi Thanh Pho" (city dweller): "Sugar on the Free Market"]

[Text] In the city at the present time, everywhere one sees an abundance of confections, soft drinks, cookies, candy, etc. Furthermore, the dishes of the southern people are more or less sweetened, so their sugar consumption requirements are very great.

If each family uses about 150 grams of sugar a day, every day our city consumes about 100 tons of sugar. Because of that high consumption level, sugar has become a commodity the free market price of which easily increases. During the price crisis of recent days, in addition to rice, meat, fish, etc., sugar has also been a commodity the price of which has fluctuated very arbitrarily. Despite that, a number of markets have failed to pay attention to managing the price of that commodity, as they do with regard to a number of perishable foods, such as meat, fish, eggs, etc. Therefore, the price of sugar has increased considerably. At present, practically no kind of manually processed sugar is priced under 10 dong per kilo, and merchants have arbitrarily increased prices according to the current market requirements. I believe that the markets should pay more attention to controlling the supply and price of that commodity, for it is truly necessary for the people's daily diet. Furthermore, the cooperative commerce sector must, under the present commercial conditions, make further efforts to requisition-purchase the various kinds of manually processed sugar in other provinces, in order to meet the needs of the city's people, while also struggling against the merchants on the free market.

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## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### IMPROVING DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD, CONSUMER GOODS DISCUSSED

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 19 Apr 79 p 2

[Editorial: "Commerce Sector Trade Unions, Grain and the Improvement of Distribution"]

[Text] One of the present difficulties in the lives of the cadres and workers is that our [supply of] food and consumer goods is still insufficient and unstable. In this situation, the state is constantly striving to ensure the supply of those items necessary for the daily lives of the laborers. Our workers and civil servants are very understanding about the country's difficulties and have clearly decided that their responsibility is to, together with the state, satisfactorily organize living conditions in order to produce and fight well. There are two tasks that everyone must do: The first is to contribute to promoting the production movement in general and to producing much food and many consumer goods in particular; the second is to, together with the sectors, provide support to satisfactorily carry out the distribution of food and ensure that commodities are delivered to the consumers in a convenient and equitable way.

As for the recent distribution of commodities to the workers and civil servants in the cities and industrial zones, efforts have been made to improve organization and sales formulas but few results have been achieved. Buyers must still waste much time waiting. A number of buyers have had to abandon their monthly and quarterly quantitative norms. In particular, consumers still complain bitterly about a number of cadres and personnel in the circulation and distribution sector lacking a spirit of responsibility toward the lives of the cadres, workers and people. The theft of state goods, the reduction of consumer norms, the saving of good and scarce goods in order to divide them among themselves, pilfering and authoritarianism are still rather widespread and at times and places these things have reached a serious level.

In order to improve distribution, it is essential to have a widespread retail sales network and many forms of distribution that are in accord with the real situation. A good support attitude must be developed among

the cadres and personnel in the home trade sector and they must have excellent professional [standards] and the resolve to struggle against corruption and authoritarianism. The city of Viet Tri has a population of 100,000 and among these are 60,000 workers and cadres. Buying food here is relatively convenient because there are 28 food sales points with three different sales forms; there are also state store employees who have a spirit of responsibility toward the customers. The Ham Rong food store in Thanh Hoa, the Le Son department store in Hai Hung, the Ham Tu Quan vegetable store in Hanoi and the grain store on Minh Khai street in Thanh Hoa have been able to satisfy part of the needs of the consumers because of satisfactorily organizing many forms of support.

The trade-union locals in the sectors that support life, such as the commerce and grain sectors, must organize, mobilize and educate the many workers and civil servants in their sectors so they emulate to improve distribution and support life. They must praise the good people and good work, strengthen the new elements of the movement and, at the same time, manifest the role of the trade unions in educating people and opposing negative phenomena such as a lack of responsibility, corruption, theft, authoritarianism etc., among the workers, civil servants and youth union members.

Satisfactorily organizing inspections by the masses is one activity that the trade unions must give attention to in order to contribute to ensuring that state commodities are not wasted, protecting the rights of the consumers and ensuring that their rights are not infringed upon, maintaining the quality of the cadres and personnel and, together with the stores, improving the quality of support provided for the lives of the laborers. The trade unions in the sectors that support life must coordinate things with the management sectors and sectors concerned in order to improve the quality of the work of the inspection teams of the masses and enable these teams to really have the confidence of both the buyers and the sellers.

In the coming period, we will face many difficulties concerning living conditions. Therefore, satisfactorily organizing distribution and improving the quality of the support provided by the stores is even more necessary in order to create conditions for everyone to have peace of mind so they can produce, work and prepare for combat to resist the Peking reactionary clique, protect the fatherland and build socialism.

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## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### CENTRAL, TAY NGUYEN PROVINCES COMPLETE COOPERATIVIZATION

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 19 Jun 79 BK

[Text] The provinces in the coastal areas of central Vietnam and in Tay Nguyen have virtually completed agricultural cooperativization, the committee for the transformation of southern agriculture of the party Central Committee and government reported. In these provinces, cooperativization has been realized in two forms: cooperatives and production collectives, the latter being in fact small-scale cooperatives because they also advocate collectivization of the means of production and distribution according to work.

After the liberation of the south, along with sending millions of peasants forcibly evacuated by the enemy back to their birthplaces to earn their livings, the coastal provinces in central Vietnam--Binh Tri Thien, Quang Nam-Danang, Nghia Binh, Phu Khanh, and Thuan Hai--urgently carried out land reforms to provide peasants with land for production purposes. As of late 1976, they had distributed more than 125,000 hectares of farmland to over 2 million persons who had little or no land. At the same time, they began to establish collective production organizations under various forms.

By the time of the 1978-1979 winter-spring crop, the coastal provinces in central Vietnam had virtually achieved agricultural cooperativization, mainly in the form of cooperatives, and had established more than 1,000 cooperatives, each cultivating an average of 300 to 400 hectares.

In Binh Tri Thien, Quang Nam-Danang and Phu Khanh, more than 80 percent of the local peasant households have joined agricultural cooperatives; in Nghia Binh and Thuan Hai, nearly 60 percent have joined. According to surveys conducted by some localities, compared with the period when the mode of individual production still prevailed, the income of about 60 percent of cooperative members families has increased, while that of 30 to 35 percent of cooperative members families has remained unchanged, and that of about 5 to 10 percent of them, most being households of people who used to exploit peasants, has decreased.

The cooperatives and production collectives in the central coastal and Tay Nguyen provinces have also begun to fulfill their grain obligation to the state and to help accumulate capital for their organizations to expand production. In addition, they have succeeded in building some initial material and technical bases and public welfare establishments to support and develop production and to improve the living standards of their members.

Generally speaking, the principles and systems of socialist collective economic management have begun to be gradually implemented in the management of cooperatives. Through the movement of agricultural cooperativization, the party bases, administration and mass organizations have been consolidated and developed. Work in all fields in the countryside has been accelerated.

However, because most of the cooperatives have engaged in building work for only a short time and have been through one or two crop seasons, they have inevitably shown weaknesses and shortcomings. On the other hand, also because the cooperatives were established just recently, the districts and villages have become confused in exercising their leadership over the cooperatives, and cadres have shown inexperience and many shortcomings. In some localities, corruption and waste have occurred.

All levels, all sectors and all localities in the central coastal areas and Tay Nguyen are concentrating on guiding the cooperatives so as to develop their strong points, overcome their weaknesses, surmount all difficulties, and to fulfill the task of cooperativizing agriculture and developing agricultural production in the near future. This is aimed at comprehensively, vigorously and steadily developing agriculture, thus satisfying the requirements of socialist construction and national defense.

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## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### 'NHAN DAN' STRESSES NEED FOR SOCIALIZATION OF SOUTHERN AGRICULTURE

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 12 Jun 79 BK

[NHAN DAN 13 June editorial: "Transform and Develop the Processing Industries and the Commercial Enterprises of Agricultural Products in the Southern Provinces"]

[Text] Grain, foodstuffs and industrial crops hold a very important position in the national economy. Along with accelerating production, it is necessary to place an increasing number of agricultural products under state control so that they can be distributed in a well-planned manner to meet the ever-increasing requirements of production, combat, livelihood and export.

With the initial results of the socialist transformation and construction of various processing industries and commercial enterprises of agricultural products in the south, the state has directly managed most of the major and medium processing installations and has abolished the commercial enterprises of big capitalists--chief speculators and heads of granaries--to initially establish the systems for collecting, purchasing and distributing grain and foodstuffs in various provinces and cities.

The transformation, however, has not been completed. The agricultural products processing sector has not mobilized all of its existing production abilities. The processing of manioc and subsidiary food crops has not progressed much. The state has not controlled sufficient sources of agricultural products. Many state-run factories and joint state-private enterprises are still short of materials for processing and have utilized only somewhere around 50 percent of the productive capacity of their equipment--in some factories only about 20 percent.

Socialist trade, especially in the state-run field, though developed still remains weak. The unorganized market of agricultural products still prevails. The transformation and management of processing factories as well as the transformation of private trade progress slowly. Many negative manifestations have adversely affected the laboring people's livelihood.

If we want fundamentally to overcome this situation, we must accelerate transformation in combination with construction--that is to remain the vital task--in all the three sectors, that is, agricultural, industrial and trade. Along with transforming and developing agricultural production--mainly grain and foodstuffs--it is necessary to continually transform and develop the sectors of processing, circulating and distributing agricultural products.

The primary purposes of transformation and construction are to support and promote the transformation and development of agricultural production, to reorganize the production, processing, circulation and distribution of agricultural products in close connection with the tasks of programming and planning agricultural development, to actively contribute to the building of new economic structures in provinces and districts, and to successfully implement the 1979 State Plan and the Five-Year 1976-1980 Plan.

We must actively develop the socialist trade of agricultural products, reorganize the market along the socialist line, implement the policy of state control over most of the sources of major agricultural products, and expand the organized traffic between industry and agriculture and between cities and countryside.

We must actively contribute to the building and development of the people's role as collective masters with respect to both benefits and obligations. At the same time, we must participate in building the party, consolidating the organizations of the administration and masses in the rural areas, strengthening the relationship between cities and rural areas and the worker-peasant alliance, and consolidating political security and social order. We must combine the economy with national defense to implement victoriously the two fundamental missions of national construction and defense.

With a view to completing the transformation of private industry and trade, it is necessary to closely guide the transformation and development of processing industries and commercial enterprises which deal with grain, foodstuffs and industrial crops. The guidelines for this struggle are to combine transformation with construction--considering construction as the main task--to well organize the production, circulation and distribution of agricultural products, and to improve management so as to bring about practical results for production and the people's livelihood.

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## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### READER DEPLORES INADEQUATE DISTRIBUTION OF FERTILIZERS IN SOUTH

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 May 79 p 3

[Readers' Opinions column: "Rational Supply of Fertilizers to Nam Bo Provinces"]

[Text] Though fortified by alluvia, the central Nam Bo delta, especially the provinces of Long An, Tien Giang, Ben Tre and Cuu Long, still has a very strong need for assorted fertilizers, particularly urea and nitrogen, for rice cultivation. In the provinces of western Nam Bo, typically in Minh Hai and Hau Giang, the fields are fertile and some places that use small quantities of fertilizers still get fairly good rice yield. Fertilizer supply should be tailored to the realities of each locality, based on the characteristics of the fields in each place. However, fertilizer distribution to the western provinces is relatively adequate while there is a severe shortage in the central Nam Bo provinces. In this winter-spring crop, some villages received only 10 kilograms of urea and no other type of fertilizer per hectare cultivated. Such was the case at Tien Long Village, Chau Thanh District, Ben Tre Province. Meanwhile, among boat convoys transporting fertilizer to the western provinces by way of the Tien Giang-Ham Luong river fork, some boats stop off to sell fertilizer at black market prices (220 to 250 dong for a 50-kilogram bag). Those who manage to buy the fertilizer resell it at 300 dong a bag to farmers to feed the rice. They sell it in this area at high prices but, once in Hau Giang and Minh Hai, they purchase it at 80 dong a bag to replace those bags sold at high prices while being transported through Tien Giang and Ben Tre provinces. They deliver the proper number of bags of fertilizer to the recipients but they have made a large profit. The farmers around the Tien Giang-Ham Luong river fork are the ones that must buy fertilizer at high prices.

It is recommended that the State Planning Commission and the related ministries study fertilizer supply in a very rational manner to both create the conditions for increasing crop yield and fill the gaps to prevent fertilizer from leaking out, stopping those engaged in illicit business. The above fertilizer problem needs to be resolved urgently to timely serve the winter-spring production.

Ngoc Phuong  
Ben Tre

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### BRIEFS

**SOUTHERN AGRICULTURAL TRANSFORMATION**--By late May provinces and cities in the former Nam Bo Region had established another 1,500 production collectives, bringing to 10,000 the number of production collectives established so far in the region. Localities with large numbers of production collectives are Cuu Long, 3,528; Kien Giang, 1,200; Hau Giang, 1,100; Dong Nai, 918; Song Be, 632; and Ho Chi Minh City, 864. Although the movement to establish production collectives and cooperatives has been vigorously developed in the former Nam Bo provinces, it has not been carried out evenly in certain localities in the region. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 5 Jun 79 BK]

**HO CHI MINH CITY PUBLIC SERVICE**--The paper SAIGON GIAI PHONG reported that the city state-run restaurant and hotel sector has set forth measures to overcome the practice of stealing state property and to secure enough food products to better serve the local labor and military forces. The paper said: To satisfactorily carry out this task, the sector will study and implement the government regulations on the right to collective mastery of the workers and civil servants and intensify the control of state property at various corporations and stores as well as mete out appropriate punishment against the violation of state property and goods. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 6 Jun 79 BK]

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## AGRICULTURE

### AGRICULTURAL SITUATION AS OF 15 MAY REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 May 79 p 1

[Text] According to the general department of statistics, last week it rained over many areas in the northern provinces and the rainfall promoted the blooming of rice buds. However, rice plants and subsidiary food crops in a number of areas in Vinh Phu, Hanoi and Ha Bac were felled and flooded by heavy rains. These localities are actively draining water by pumping and bailing to save rice plants and are harvesting sweet potato in flooded areas. The provinces are continuing to prepare all the necessary equipment to harvest the main rice crop. Some 116,000 hectares of the fifth-month-spring rice--that is, the first batch representing 11.5 percent of the total rice-cultivated area--have been harvested. The province which has harvested the largest area is Binh Tri Thien with 67,000 hectares or 80.2 percent of its total rice-cultivated area; Nghe Tinh has harvested 33,000 hectares or 24.4 percent of its total rice-cultivated area. Thanh Hoa, Vinh Phu and Ha Bac provinces have just started harvesting.

The various localities have also harvested over 9,000 hectares of corn and 12,000 hectares of sweet potato. Productivity has been relatively high for the harvested areas. The sweet potato output is 55 quintals per hectare in Thai Binh and 45 quintals per hectare in Thanh Hoa but is low in areas where flood has made it necessary to dig up potato tubers earlier than usual.

For the tenth-month agricultural season, more than 40,000 tons of rice seeds of various strains have been made available by Nghe Tinh, Haiphong, Ha Bac, Hai Hung, Thai Binh, Ha Tuyen, Bac Thai and Ha Nam Ninh. Generally speaking, the amount of tenth-month rice seeds prepared by Thai Binh, Hai Hung, Ha Nam Ninh and Ha Son Binh...is basically sufficient but a number of other provinces still lack rice seeds. To date, seeds of the early rice varieties have been sown on more than 7,000 hectares in 15 provinces. After a heavy rainfall, the various localities have over the past 10 days continued to sow rice seeds to make up for the seeds swept away by the rains.

According to the general department of statistics, as of 15 May, the southern provinces have plowed and loosened the earth on 446,000 hectares and made 221,000 hectares--30 percent of the plan norm--ready for sowing and transplanting. The latter figure includes 42,000 hectares--38 percent of the plan

norm--in the former zone 5 provinces where transplanting has been carried out. Provinces from Thuan Hai southward have carried out sowing and transplanting on nearly 180,000 hectares or 28.8 percent of the plan norm, which includes 166,000 hectares or 30 percent of the plan norm in the Mekong delta provinces. The sowing and transplanting rate is 98.7 percent of the plan norm in An Giang which has nearly completed these tasks, 41.6 percent in Tien Giang and 40 percent in Dong Thap; the transplanting rate is between 10 and 33 percent in other provinces. Quang Nam-Da Nang has fulfilled 47.1 percent of the transplanting plan norm and Nghia Binh 56.1 percent. The present transplanting rate is still slow in many provinces in view of the agricultural season and the remaining area to be cultivated according to the plan. In the near future, the provinces must provide leadership for quicker transplanting to insure that this task is carried out over the entire planned area during the most propitious agricultural season.

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## AGRICULTURE

### 'HANOI RADIO' REVIEWS 1-10 JUNE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 Jun 79 BK

[Review of agricultural news for the past 10 days]

[Summary] "According to the General Statistics Department, as of 5 June, the northern provinces, except Cao Bang and Lang Son, had harvested 587,000 hectares of the 5th-month spring rice, or 55.3 percent of the cultivated area. Specifically, the delta provinces harvested 232,000 hectares, or 46 percent of the cultivated area.

"Compared with the corresponding period last year, this year's harvesting pace is faster. Despite the scattered rain reported over the past few days, this pace has not slackened. At present, on the average, 32,000 hectares are being harvested daily, double the pace that prevailed in the last 10 days of May. Binh Tri Thien has basically completed its harvest while Nghe Tinh has reaped more than 80 percent of its 5th-month spring rice crop; Haiphong, 67 percent; Thanh Hoa, Ha Son Binh, Hanoi, Vinh Phu, Ha Bac and Ha Nam Ninh, from 50 to 60 percent; and Hai Hung, Thai Binh, Bac Thai, Lai Chau and Quang Ninh, from 30 to 40 percent."

Various provinces including Ha Buc, Ha Nam Ninh and Nghe Tinh are now concentrating on guiding their localities in quickly and efficiently harvesting the remaining 5th-month spring rice.

Along with these activities, the localities are taking advantage of the current sunny weather to dry rice for delivery to the state. Binh Tri Thien has delivered to state granaries 29,000 tons of rice. In Haiphong, three cooperatives have overfulfilled their grain obligation. Bac Thai has turned over to the state more than 1,300 tons of rice and Nghe Tinh more than 15,000 tons.

"Aside from the localities that have rapidly harvested their rice and satisfactorily fulfilled their grain obligation, some other localities have been slow in bringing in their 5th-month spring rice. In many localities, the spring rice is already overripe. In some others, the 5th-month spring rice harvest is almost over, but the amount of grain delivered to the state is still too small. These localities should draft plans to quickly bring in the remaining 5th-month spring rice and satisfactorily contribute grain to the state."

Also according to the General Statistics Department, the southern provinces have to date fulfilled only a little over 50 percent of their summer-fall rice growing plan. Some provinces, including An Giang, Dong Thap, Song Be and Dong Nai, however, have nearly fulfilled or have overfulfilled their plan. Elsewhere, the pace of cultivation has been slow: Minh Hai has fulfilled only 3 percent of its plan and Ho Chi Minh City slightly over 20 percent. The summer-fall rice planting period is almost over. Those localities planning to grow the summer-fall rice crop should do it more rapidly. Those unable to do so should actively shift to planting the 10th-month rice crop.

All localities throughout the country are also actively preparing for the cultivation of the 10th-month crop. To date, 34 percent of the 10th-month rice seedlings growing plan has been fulfilled. Along with these activities, many localities have rapidly harvested their spring subsidiary food crops and continued to grow the summer-fall subsidiary food crops.

"Worth noting is that, at present, because of some difficulties regarding means of transportation and supplies, and also because of some shortcomings in managerial work, a certain amount of agricultural products are not being disposed of in time. Many pineapple farms, after harvesting their current main crop, are now stuck with huge amounts of unsold pineapples. Some milch cow farms are now lacking raw materials necessary for milk processing. In Thai Binh Province, more than 30,000 marketable hogs still remained unclaimed. This is a very unsatisfactory state of affairs which all the levels and sectors, together with the agricultural sector, should adopt concrete measures to correct at once."

In the coming days, we should satisfactorily carry out the following tasks in agricultural production:

1. Concentrate on rapidly harvesting the 5th-month spring rice.
2. Continue to grow the 10th-month rice seedlings on schedule.
3. Promptly implement flood and typhoon control plans and effectively protect the dams damaged by last year's flash floods and recently repaired. The southern provinces should use all available means to combat drought and to provide water necessary for the development of the summer-fall rice.
4. Continue to grow more summer-fall subsidiary food crops.
5. Quickly increase the hog population and stamp out all epidemics.

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## AGRICULTURE

### HA NAM NINH AND HAIPHONG EXPAND WINTER ACREAGE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 May 79 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Ha Nam Ninh and Haiphong Expand Winter Season Area"]

[Text] Ha Nam Ninh Province is guiding the districts to set aside at least 20 percent of the area--a three-fold increase over last year--for the planting of early 10th month rice varieties, in order to create conditions for expanding the winter season acreage. Each area and each cooperative must, on the basis of a plan to plant such winter crops as corn, sweet potatoes, soya beans, white potatoes, etc., select and plant appropriate early 10th month rice varieties, assure that the winter crop remains on schedule, attain the area plan norm, meet the requirements of intensive cultivation, and maintain relatively stable yields for 10th month and spring rice.

The provinces agricultural machinery sector is going all-out to prepare about 10,000 more hectares of land than last year. The rice stubble is being plowed under in the paddies and 70 percent of the 10th month rice will be spread with 8 to 10 tons of organic fertilizer per hectare. Such key rice growing districts as Xuan Thuy, Hai Hau, Nam Ninh, Nghia Hung, and Kim Son are preparing to spread 10 to 12 tons of organic fertilizer per hectare. The entire 10th month rice area can be irrigated and drained, and 85,000 hectares are irrigated scientifically. The cooperatives are going all-out to build area dikes in order to take the initiative in irrigation and drainage and to plant all of one variety in the same planting.

Haiphong has a plan to plant 15,000 hectares of white potatoes, sweet potatoes, and the various kinds of winter vegetables for export, a two-fold increase over the 1978 winter season and equal to nearly 30 percent of the 10th month season acreage. An Thuy District is preparing to transplant 4,000 hectares of early 10th month rice, which is one-third of the 10th month rice acreage. The An Tien, An Thang, Truong Tho, Quang Trung, Da Phuc, Tan Vien, Tan Tras, and Bat Trang cooperatives are preparing to plant two or three times as much early 10th month rice as last year and are closely guiding the growing of rice seedlings and not allowing the production units to arbitrarily change the structure of varieties, as during previous seasons. The Tan Vien cooperative has a plan to plant 160 hectares of early 10th

month rice--40 percent of the 10th month area--in order to have land to plant winter white potatoes and vegetables. Vink Bao District has inspected all of its seed rice, distributed it evenly, and refused to allow any cooperative to fall behind in its schedule for growing 10th month rice seedlings because of a lack of seeds.

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## AGRICULTURE

### DONG NAI BEGINS WINTER-SPRING SEASON

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Apr 79 p 2

[Article by Xuan Minh: "Dong Nai Begins a New Season"]

[Text] Never before has there been such a bustling spirit of advancing forces to produce grain in the fields of Dong Nai Province as during this year's winter-spring season. In complete contrast to previous years, this year thousands of hectares of bottomland in the districts of Tan Phu, Xuan Loc, Long Thanh, and Thong Nhat, and many other places in the province, escaped from desolation and wilting, and the green color of rice, corn, potatoes, manioc, beans, etc., spread everywhere. The appearance of the fields attested to the great efforts of the people of Dong Nai during the present winter-spring season.

The year 1978 was a year in which agricultural production in Dong Nai suffered major crop losses, mainly because of insects and disease. During the winter-spring season some 6,000 hectares of cultivated land were damaged by brown leafhoppers, and 4,200 of those hectares were completely destroyed. During the summer-fall season, brown leafhoppers spread over and damaged 30,000 hectares in the province. The grain situation in Dong Nai became tense and urgent. On the basis of the actual situation in the locality and under the light of the party's resolution calling for stepped-up production of food-stuffs, at the beginning of 1979 Dong Nai decided to do things in a big way.

At the beginning of the seasonal schedule, the province sent 300 cadres and agricultural middle school students to each locality to help step up the pace of production. The province was concerned above all with the protection of vegetation. The climate of Dong Nai is hot the year round, so brown leafhoppers always have conditions for developing and infecting large areas. If steps are not taken to surround and eliminate it, within 15 to 20 days a small colony of brown leafhoppers will devastate thousands of hectares. This year, Dong Nai has held dozens of training classes in vegetation protection techniques for more than 1,000 production cadres in hamlets and villages. From that vegetation protection corps a network to uncover, prevent, and eliminate brown leafhoppers spread all over the province. Therefore, the rice area infected with brown leafhoppers has been reduced to 350 hectares.

The supplying of agricultural materials has also been promoted and was carried out early to the base level, so the rate of agricultural production was increased. As of 15 March 1979 Dong Nai had sown 11,900 hectares of rice, which amounted to 105 percent of the previous season's acreage. Vinh Cuu, Chau Thanh, and Tan Phu surpassed their acreage by 8 to 49 percent over the previous season. A number of early-planted paddies have already been harvested. The village of Hiep Hoa in Bien Hoa has broken the record with regard to winter-spring rice yields, with many paddies producing yields of 4.8 tons per hectare.

During the present winter-spring season Dong Nai has not limited itself to rice, for rice can develop only in places where there is a supply of water. It has advanced to putting out the largest subsidiary food crop ever. The slogans "Every household and every person must grow subsidiary food crops" and "Increase the subsidiary food crop acreage to defeat the Chinese aggressors" became reality when wheat fields, corn fields, and fields of potatoes and beans appeared everywhere. Standing beside rows of green potato plants which covered his garden, Mr Nam Vinh, of Xuan Hoa village, told us that "Last year many families intended to let their gardens lie fallow this season, but now all the gardens in my village are growing wheat, corn, and potatoes."

In Xuan Tam Village, Xuan Loc District, we also saw sweet potato fields surrounding the hamlets. The comrades in the village said that in the past Xuan Tam grew subsidiary food crops and rice only during the rainy season, and grew nothing during the dry season. But this year, when the production collective launched a campaign to grow subsidiary food crops during the dry season 100 percent of the people agreed to participate. Because of that decision, Xuan Tam is now preparing to harvest 1,100 hectares of sweet potatoes. These days the whole village is as happy as during a festival.

The Phuoc Thai and Bau Can wheat farms, which will be large, specialized subsidiary food crop areas of thousands of hectares, are now being developed by a force of 2,500 youths and other people in the province, who are contributing, along with the soldiers and people of the entire nation, to the defeat of the Chinese aggressors. Within a period of only a week the wheat farms cleared more than 300 hectares of land. The youth unit of Tan Hiep Village in Long Thanh District, surpassed its plan norm four times over.

Subsidiary food crops represent a strength of Dong Nai Province, and are an important basis for assuring the food supply in the province. Nearly all of the land there is grey soil over ancient brown-yellow alluvium, which in turn lies over basaltic rock. In many areas there is red basaltic soil, which is ideal for subsidiary food crops. This year Dong Nai Province is concentrating on a number of subsidiary food crops, with principal emphasis on manioc. The province transferred 30,000 hectares low-yield slash-burn riceland to the growing of manioc, and will endeavor to increase the manioc area to 80,000 hectares during coming years.

In Dong Nai nowadays, although it is in the dry season and the weather is hot-- 36 or 37 degrees--everywhere one senses a seething spirit of growing subsidiary food crops. With a movement, determination, and tight planning, the norms of last year have been rapidly surpassed. Dong Nai has planted 17,600 hectares of subsidiary food crops, an increase of 10,200 hectares over 1978. The increase in the subsidiary food crop acreage this season is equal to nearly 1.5 times the acreage during the previous year. Tan Phu District surpassed last season's acreage by 1,800 hectares, Xuan Loc District by 1,400 hectares, Long Thanh by 1,200 hectares, etc.

An enthusiastic production season is taking place in Dong Nai. The goal of passing through the grain bottleneck and contributing much grain to the front truly begins with those changes.

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## AGRICULTURE

### INCLUDING EARLY RICE VARIETIES IN CROP ALLOCATION DISCUSSED

Hanoi KHOA HOC VA DOI SONG in Vietnamese 16 Apr 79 p 7

[Article by Engineer Le Van Hoang, Department of Crop Growing, Ministry of Agriculture: "Early Tenth-Month Rice Varieties and Winter Crops"]

[Text] This year, the planned winter crops area will be almost double that of 1978. In production practices, we see that there is a close relationship between early tenth-month rice and winter crops. In order to expand the winter crop area, the early tenth-month rice area must be expanded and, in order to be able to do this, many short-term varieties of rice with growing periods of 100 to 135 days must be included in the tenth-month season production allocation.

Will including short-term varieties of rice reduce the total yield of the tenth-month rice? This is a common question in places that are still undecided and that are worried that including short-term varieties will reduce the total paddy yield; at the same time, they want to quickly increase the winter crops area and yield. Production practices of the past several years have shown that the winter crop and early tenth-month rice area has continually increased and the [early] tenth-month rice yield has also increased regularly and is gradually surpassing that of the main tenth-month rice crop.

On one unit of area where three crops per year are planted, we must daily plan the crops using land in the early tenth-month rice season and in the winter season. This is very scientific work and if errors are made the results will be poor.

The starting point for making plans is the early tenth-month rice season. The place to implement the plan is: On fields where two crops of rice are grown, plant an additional winter crop. The three-crop formula can be succinctly stated as: spring rice plus early tenth-month rice plus a winter crop. This crop-rotation formula can succeed because of having high-yield, short-term varieties of rice in both rice seasons.

## High-Yield, Short-Term Varieties of Rice

The high-yield, short-term varieties of rice are usually very sensitive to light. If sown and transplanted early, they will head early; if sown and transplanted late, they will head late. Based on the growing period, they can be sown and transplanted between 25 May and 25 July and still be harvested early and in time to plant winter crops. Because of the special characteristics above, short-term varieties of rice can be grown not only during the early tenth-month season but during the main tenth-month season as well.

In order to quickly increase the early tenth-month rice area, the area planted in high-yield, short-term varieties of rice must be expanded. We will mention a number of the main characteristics of rice varieties that have been included in the early tenth-month rice crop during the past several years.

The Nong Nghiep 25 variety of rice (also called KT 17):

The growing period is 120 to 125 days and it grows to a height of approximately 1 meter. The leaves are large like those of Nong Nghiep 8 and they are a light yellow color. The rice tillers well. The percentage of tillers that head usually reaches 70 to 75 percent. The total number of grains per head averages 110 to 120 grains. One thousand grains weigh 28 to 29 grams. It tolerates fertilizer well; 150 to 180 kilograms of pure nitrate fertilizer can be applied per hectare without resulting in hollow grains. It withstands harmful insects and diseases. The average yield is 35 to 40 quintals per hectare, the highest yield possible being 50 to 55 quintals per hectare.

It can be transplanted on "van" fields in sandy soil and light sandy clay soil or on high fields, in sandy soil, that are self-sufficient in water.

The Nong Nghiep 75-10 (X1) variety of rice:

The growing period is 110 to 115 days and it grows to a height of approximately 1 meter. The leaves are large and dark green. It tillers poorly. About 73 to 75 percent of the tillers head. The total number of grains per head averages 100 to 115 grains. One thousand grains weigh 28 to 29 grams. It tolerates fertilizer well; 150 to 180 kilograms of pure nitrate fertilizer can be applied per hectare without hollow grains forming. It withstands harmful insects and diseases well. It resists silver-leaf disease [*Xanthomonas oryzae*] and "kho van" disease better than the present tenth-month varieties of rice. The average yield is 35 to 40 quintals per hectare and the highest yield possible is more than 50 quintals per hectare.

It is suited to many types of soil and will give the highest yield in sandy soil and light sandy clay soil.

### The Nong Nghiep 8 variety of rice:

Nong Nghiep 8 is the main variety transplanted during the spring season. However, in production practices for many years now, most of the cooperatives in Vinh Phu, Ha Bac and Hanoi and a number of cooperatives in Thai Binh have transplanted the Nong Nghiep 8 variety during the early tenth-month season, transplanting the Nong Nghiep 8 variety during this season on a wide area has resulted in a yield of 45 to 50 quintals per hectare and still kept up with the sowing of the winter crops.

Including Nong Nghiep 8 in the tenth-month crop [allocation] has a basic shortcoming: it often contacts silver-leaf disease. In order to prevent silver-leaf disease, the cooperatives must apply a number of lessons:

1. Select high fields, "van," sandy and light sandy clay soils and fields from which the water can be drained.
2. Apply mainly organic fertilizer and limit the amount of chemical nitrate fertilizer applied. If felt to be necessary, a very small amount can be applied (120 to 150 kilograms of nitrogenous sulphate) and it can be applied three to four times: apply the main fertilizer and apply additional fertilizer when the [rice] stools, when it boots and to nourish the grains. Some places with experience look at the growth of the rice in order to determine the amount of fertilizer that must be applied.
3. If silver-leaf disease appears, quickly spray insecticides, drain off all the water and dry the fields 5 to 7 days to allow the fields to dry to the point of cracking.

### The Agricultural Seasons of the Short Term Tenth-Month Varieties of Rice

As for the fields where two crops of rice are transplanted (see table) [and]

As for specialized jute growing fields:

Formerly, after the jute fields [were cleared], dwarf Bao Thai and Moc Tuyen varieties of rice were usually transplanted. Thus, only two crops were grown per year: a jute crop and a tenth-month rice crop. Now, the inclusion of short-term varieties of rice will make it possible to produce an additional crop according to the following formula:

The Nong Nghiep 1a variety: Sow yard-grown seedlings between 15 and 25 July and transplant the seedlings when they are 13 to 15 days old. Transplant them between 1 and 10 August and harvest the rice from 15 October on. After that plant potatoes.

The Nong Nghiep 75-10 variety: Sow the seedlings between 5 and 10 July and transplant them when they are 20 to 25 days old. Transplant the seedlings between 1 and 5 August. Harvest the rice from 25 October on. After that plant potatoes.



The above rice varieties require a large amount of fertilizer; the average amount that must be applied per hectare is: 7 to 10 tons of organic fertilizer and 120 to 150 kilograms of nitrogenous sulfate. The above varieties can tolerate twice as much organic fertilizer.

In order to have high yields and prevent *Aphelenchoides oryzae*, the amount of organic fertilizer used must be increased and the amount of inorganic nitrate fertilizer used must be reduced.

Name of Variety	Day/Month to sow	Age to transplant seedlings	Day/Month to transplant	Day/Month to begin harvesting	Winter Crops
NN23	25/5-15/6	20-25 (days)	15/6-5/7	15/9	Corn, Sweetpotatoes, Watermelons, various vegetables
NN75-10	25/5-15/6	20-25	15/6-5/7	20/9	
NN22	25/5-10/6	25-30	20/6-5/7	15/10	Potatoes and various types of vegetables.
NN25	1/6-25/6	25-30	5/7-25/7	5/10	
NN75-10	15/6-30/6	20-25	5/7-25/7	25/10	
NN8	5/6-15/6	20-25	1/7-10/7	10/10	

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## AGRICULTURE

### PROVINCES HARVEST RICE, PREPARE FOR NEXT CROP

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 May 79 p 1

[Article: "Harvesting Fifth Month-Spring Rice, Sowing and Transplanting Summer-Autumn Crop"]

[Text] Binh Tri Thien

Cooperatives and farmers in the province are feverishly harvesting the winter-spring rice, working the tenth-month crop and fulfilling their grain obligations. Throughout the province, 25,000 hectares of winter-spring rice have been harvested. Many districts regulate the work on a district-wide scale, make the district echelon work hand in hand with the basic echelon and ensure that harvesting is promptly done, the tenth-month crop timely worked and paddy obligations delivered to state granaries in abundance.

With the slogan "Each additional catty of paddy in grain obligations means a bullet in the head for the aggressor," the farmers of Huong Dien and Huong Phu districts are striving to fulfill their grain obligations immediately upon harvesting the first crop of rice. Huong Phu District, with harvesting completed on only 46 percent of its area, has delivered more than 2,800 metric tons of paddy obligations to state granaries. Huong Dien District has delivered nearly 1,100 metric tons of paddy.

Nevertheless, many places where the rice has ripened have not yet been able to harvest it promptly, essentially because they have not yet been able to properly organize their work forces. The sowing of seedlings and working of the soil for the tenth-month crop remain slow. Overcoming the above situation, the various districts in the province are concentrating efforts to direct the fifth month-spring harvesting and tenth-month crop work.

Tien Giang

The province has sown and transplanted 25,000 hectares of summer-autumn rice, fulfilling one-third of area plan quotas for summer-autumn rice (with sowing completed in 25 villages). Sowing of the summer-autumn rice

throughout the province remains slow in relation to schedules. The farmers are striving to clean, plow and harrow the fields and carry out small-scale water conservancy work, making time to sow the summer-autumn rice. Throughout the province, 30,000 hectares have been plowed. The Agricultural Supply Corporation has sent 1.8 million liters of gasoline, 7,600 metric tons of fertilizers and dozens of metric tons and 12,000 bottles of insecticides to the various installations.

#### Nghe Tinh

This fifth month-spring crop, the province transplanted 136,633 hectares of rice, 2,000 more than the previous fifth month-spring crop, and 104,000 hectares of rice have sprouted ears.

The cooperatives are consolidating specialized units and preparing tools to harvest the rice as it ripens. District mechanical shops have produced tens of thousands of hand-held tools. The province has sent many improved vehicles and spare parts for improved vehicles to the cooperatives. The cooperatives are urgently repairing roads, drying yards and storage houses; organizing adequate child-care centers and kindergarten classes; and striving to harvest promptly and neatly to avoid letting the paddy fall off.

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## AGRICULTURE

### 'HANOI RADIO' REPORTS ON SOUTHERN PROVINCES' RICE GROWING EFFORTS

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 14 Jun 79 BK

[Text] The southern provinces and cities have planted nearly 420,000 hectares of summer-fall rice or 58.4 percent of the area plan norm. An Giang was the first of the southern provinces to overfulfill the summer-fall rice area plan with 72,300 hectares sowed and transplanted. Tay Ninh Province has also overfulfilled its summer-fall rice area plan norm while Nghia Binh, Thuan Hai, Long An, Dong Thap and Tien Giang have completed from 63 to 92 percent of their area plan norms.

Due to unfavorable weather conditions--rainfall during May was smaller than the average of many previous years--the land plowing and the sowing and transplanting of summer-fall rice in the southern provinces and cities over the past few days progressed slowly, especially in the provinces of the Trung Bo coast and eastern Nam Bo.

The southern provinces and cities have also sowed and transplanted 262,000 hectares of 10th-month rice or 13.2 percent of the plan norm. Gia Lai-cong Tum, Dac Lac, Lam Dong, Dong Thap and An Giang provinces have completed from 24 to 63 percent of their area plan norms for 10th-month rice.

Vinh Huong District, Long An Province, has sowed and transplanted 3,285 hectares of summer-fall rice, overfulfilling its area plan norm by 285 hectares, and has completed the sowing and transplanting of 10th-month rice on all its planned area of 7,000 hectares.

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## AGRICULTURE

### GIA LAI-KON TUM, DAC LAC PROMOTE SUBSIDIARY FOOD CROPS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 May 79 p 2

[Article by Quoc Vinh: "Gia Lai-Kon Tum and Dac Lac Grow Many Subsidiary Food Crops, But Processing Is Still Slow"]

[Text] Gia Lai-Kon Tum and Dac Lac are provinces with the largest and third largest areas in our country. They have an area of 4,445,000 hectares of natural land, including more than 2.6 million hectares of jungle and nearly 1.5 million hectares of agricultural land (about 1.1 million hectares of red basaltic soil and 200,000 hectares of grassland). The development of lumbering, the growing of industrial crops for export, the growing of grain crops, and stock raising are four common strengths of those two provinces in northern Central Highlands.

The greatest difficulty there is the shortage of labor, due to the excessively small population. There is a per capita average of 4.5 hectares of natural land. Implementing the resolution of the Fourth Party Congress, Gia Lai-Kontum and Dac Lac plan to, in future years, increase the population of each province to between 1 and 1.5 million people, which will both contribute to redeploying labor throughout the nation and allow the Central Highlands to be strongly developed economically, politically, and with regard to national defense.

The requirement of resolving the local food problem to provide for 2 to 3 million people cannot prolong the situation of burning jungle to grow slash-burn rice. The area of dry rice grown on level land is very small. The wet rice area cannot be rapidly expanded, especially during the initial years, before there are many water conservancy works. In the immediate future and in the long range, subsidiary food crops will be principal food crops in the Central Highlands.

#### Transformation of Consciousness

In the past, there was no wet rice in the Central Highlands. With their hoes and adzes, every year the ethnic minority peoples cleared land, punched

holes in the soil, and sowed seeds, but had only enough rice for a few months. They lived mainly on corn and the various kinds of jungle greens and roots.

Comrade Nam Vinh, Deputy Secretary of the Gia Lai-Kon Tum Provincial Party Committee, who for 30 years had been Secretary of the Gia Lai-Kon Tum and Dac Lac provincial party committees, said that only in 1951 did the Central Highlands begin to grow manioc. At that time, we launched the Central Highlands campaign against the French colonialists. When our troops moved up from the lowlands, each of them was ordered to take along 50 manioc plants, to be planted in the Central Highlands in order to assure part of the food needed to fight the enemy. During the period of the anti-U.S. resistance war for national salvation, "revolutionary manioc plots" grew up all over the Central Highlands area. The U.S. chemical poisons destroyed parts of the jungle but could not destroy the manioc plants. "Eat manioc and defeat the U.S. bandits" was a slogan which both reflected the fighting will of the people and affirmed the importance of subsidiary crops in the Central Highlands.

The process of developing and consuming subsidiary food crops was a process of strongly transforming consciousness. If it had not correctly determined its responsibility--"The Central Highlands for the whole country, the whole country for the Central Highlands"--in maintaining the forest resources and water sources, and rapidly increase the quantity of food in the locality in order to contribute to redeploying labor throughout the nation, with a per capita average of 4.5 hectares of land the Central Highlands would not have resolutely grown and consumed subsidiary food crops. The results of the production and consumption of subsidiary food crops in the Central Highlands during the past few years not only prove that the Gia Lai-Kon Tum and Dac Lac provincial party committees at an early stage correctly realized the long-range position of subsidiary food crops with regard to the food-growing strengths of the Central Highlands, but also proved the persistence of the party organizations in building the new man, the socialist master.

#### Implementation Guidance

The change from shifting cultivation and habitation to large-scale socialist production is difficult beyond imagination. It may be said that the greatest success of Gia Lai-Kon Tum and Dac Lac during the past several years was to find appropriate methods and path of advance. Each province organized irrigation projects, cleared wasteland, built water conservancy projects, and built up fields. Each province also closely combined land clearing with campaigning for the ethnic minority people to adopt fixed cultivation and habitation, receive additional workers who arrive from the lowland provinces to develop new economic zones, create production cooperatives and cooperatives, build material-technical bases, and gradually reorganize production in the sphere of the district along the lines of intensive and specialized cultivation. The immediate objectives are to concentrate on producing foodstuffs, end the chronic hunger of the local people, and create conditions for receiving additional labor to develop the other economic strengths and assure the on-the-spot rear services in order to maintain security and consolidate national defense.



In order to attain those goals, in addition to developing wet rice and expanding the dry rice area in places where it is possible to do so, the provinces are rapidly increasing the production rate of subsidiary food crops. Among the various types of subsidiary food crops, Gia Lai-Kontum and Dac Lac stress manioc. In the Central Highlands, manioc is highly productive, it is good-tasting, and it is easily dried after being preliminarily processed, for it is planted at the beginning of the rainy season and harvested in the middle of the dry season. Manioc requires little water or fertilizer, and can be rotated with other crops on many different types of soil, including red basaltic soil which cannot yet be used for the specialized cultivation of industrial crops. In addition to manioc, the development of corn and sweet potatoes is also stressed. In Gia Lai-Kon Tum, the Le Can sweet potato variety is famous for its good taste. The tradition of growing winter sweet potatoes in Le Chi and Le Can has gradually spread to many other areas.

Since the liberation, the subsidiary food crop acreage in Gia Lai-Kon Tum has increased from 17,700 hectares to 61,300 hectares. The rice-equivalent subsidiary food crop output increased from 38,400 tons to 125,000 tons. In 1978, the subsidiary food crops output amounted to more than 53 percent of the provinces food production. The developmental rate of subsidiary food crops in Dac Lac was similar. In 1975, Dac Lac Province planted 10,300 hectares of subsidiary food crops and harvested 16,400 tons in terms of rice. By 1978 the subsidiary food crop acreage had increased to 32,900 hectares and the output of subsidiary food crops in terms of rice had increased to 70,600 tons and accounted for 44.7 percent of the annual food production. Due to the rapid increase in the rate of subsidiary food crop production and the expansion of the wet rice acreage wherever possible, Gia Lai-Kon Tum has not only eliminated chronic hunger but has also made increasing contributions to resolving the common food problem of the entire nation. In 1978 the province requisition-purchased more than 6,000 tons of dried sliced manioc. There was a similar situation in Dac Lac. Since the fourth quarter of 1978 Dac Lac has not had to rely on the central level to provide it with tens of thousands of tons of foodstuffs, as in the past.

#### Making Subsidiary Foods a Part of the Main Diet

The development of subsidiary food crops during the past several years has created the basis and confidence for Gia Lai-Kon Tum and Dac Lac to attain their 1980 food norms (300,000 tons per province, an average of 500 kilograms per person) in 1979.

But the problem at present is to concentrate on guiding intensive cultivation and good processing, so that subsidiary foods can truly become part of the main year-round diet of all families in the Central Highlands.

In the Central Highlands manioc is harvested in the middle of the dry season. With an area of 20,000 to 30,000 hectares in each province, with

few workers, and without harvesting tools, there is no way to harvest all of it. In the Central Highlands, especially in Gia Lai-Kon Tum, there has been launched a rather good mass movement to process sliced manioc. This year, many villages have processed and sold to the state 800 or 900 tons of dried manioc. Some households have sold more than 20 tons. But dried sliced manioc cannot replace rice the year around. But processing manioc into flour to "bread shrimp" or into hundreds of other forms is expensive because it requires labor and spices, and uses little of the flour content of manioc, so they cannot become part of the daily part of the diet of the masses. The best way is to concentrate on processing manioc into fibers (manioc fibers mixed with wheat flour) or into tapioca cakes, but there is still a shortage of machinery to roll manioc fibers. Because of the lack of tools to dig up and process manioc, during the past several years each province has thousands of hectares of manioc which has been growing 3 or 4 years but cannot be dug up. The manioc that is dug up must be processed into sliced dried manioc and must be taken by truck to the central level to exchange for wheat flour.

In the Central Highlands, corn is harvested in the middle of the rainy season. Without machinery to dry it, even tens of thousands of tons of corn amount to little. With manual methods, the people can only hang a little corn above the stove to be gradually eaten, while nearly all of the remainder is sold as fresh corn by small merchants.

Creating specialized subsidiary food crop areas, accompanied by campaigning for the masses to process them and invest adequately in harvesting and processing them, will not only enable subsidiary food crops to have a worthy position in the people's daily diet and end the burning of forests to grow slash-burn rice, but will also create a new economic strength in the Central Highlands and a strength with regard to processing industries. That can be accomplished only with a spirit of self-reliance in the locality, with adequate investment by the central-level sectors.

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## AGRICULTURE

### INCREASE IN MARINE PRODUCTS OUTPUT URGED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 May 79 p 2

[Article by Do Chinh, Minister of Marine Products: "Mobilize the Economic Strength of the Marine Products Sector in the New Situation"]

[Text] Responding to the appeals of the Party and state, millions of fishermen throughout the nation are enthusiastically producing and preparing to fight to defend the fatherland, and are determined to defeat the Chinese aggressors.

During the first quarter of 1979 the fishermen of the northern provinces heroically adhered to the fishing ground, to produce and meet the food needs of the troops and people and the export needs, while at the same time fighting the enemy with high effectiveness alongside the armed forces. The southern provinces are enthusiastically competing to step up production, and many provinces have fulfilled both their production mission and their product requisition-purchasing mission.

In the new situation, the entire marine products sector fully understands the Central Committee's determination to completely defeat the reactionary Chinese aggressors under all circumstances.

The entire sector is mobilizing its forces to, along with the entire nation, be prepared to fight, serve the fighting, achieve a strong economic transformation, endeavor to promote production in order to be appropriate to the new situation and mission, be determined to the new situation and mission, and be determined to fulfill the basic norms of the 1979 state plan, especially with regard to the harvesting, raising, requisition-purchasing, and export of marine products.

The sector's cadres fully grasp the sector's resolution, in order to do a good job of implementing the resolution of the Fifth Plenum of the Party Central Committee. In the new situation, each locality and unit may make adjustments with regard to the organization of production, commerce, and capital construction, so that they may be appropriate to the actual situation.

Under all circumstances, the entire sector must firmly grasp two urgent and very basic requirements:

Endeavor to catch many edible fish in order to serve combat and stabilize the people's living conditions.

Obtain many marine products for export.

In the present situation, it is necessary to pay attention to consolidating the state forces, including the installations processing marine products and the enterprises building and repairing ships and boats, to serve as the hard core in stimulating the entire sector, while also regarding the building up, development, and good management of the people's fishing forces.

We must know how to concentrate our efforts on promoting the great undertaking of transforming and building up the fishing trade in the southern provinces, which both serves the immediate needs and has a long-range significance.

In order to attain the 1979 production plan (which is 15 percent greater than in 1978) it is necessary to mobilize and develop the economic strength of the entire sector.

With regard to production, we must develop to the maximum the capability of the existing ships and boats, resolutely stop the loss or reduction of facilities, fully utilize all types of ships and boats, including bamboo rafts and the various kinds of local fishing equipment, and be conscious of fully utilizing all facilities in production. The entire sector is competing to study Quang Ninh, a province with many outstanding accomplishments in guiding production and directing seasonal fishing. Quang Ninh was the first locality in the northern region to attain five tons of fish per worker under the condition of upheaval caused by the Chinese reactionaries.

In 1979 it is necessary to concentrate on the aspects with high economic effectiveness, such as investment to completely mechanize the cooperatives in order to attain high output and investment to mechanize the areas producing many export products, such as shrimp and squid. The entire sector must concentrate on the principal aspects: Production organization and requisition-purchasing.

With regard to the raising of marine products, it is necessary to promote the production of fingerlings and create sources of fish food in order to promptly serve the localities. The movement to create "Uncle Ho's fish ponds must be developed in the provinces, the military units, the organs, the schools, and everywhere there are conditions for raising fish. The raising of the other marine products and fresh-water products, especially the raising of shrimp for export, must be promoted.

Requisition-purchasing must be strongly transformed, with regard to both ideology and organization. Marine products are easily spoiled, so in

receiving products there must be the necessary personnel and facilities in order to do a good job of storage and transportation even while still at sea, thus assuring that the products are in good condition when they reach the processing places.

Requisition-purchasing must keep up with production. The localities must have requisition-purchasing personnel at sea. There are requisition-purchasing personnel of the Central Marine Products Corporation to help the places with concentrated production, especially during the busiest fishing seasons. The requisition-purchasing policies must be well implemented.

The distribution of products must be in accordance with the state plan, and the situation of retaining the good products in the locality while turning over poor-quality goods to the state.

The construction of refrigerated warehouses and storage warehouses for marine products has an extremely important significance with regard to requisition-purchasing and distribution. If the warehouse problem is not resolved, it will be impossible to purchase all the fish during the season, there will be no fish in the off-season period, and distribution, prices, and exports will be affected.

Exports are the sharp spearhead of the marine products sector. It is necessary to increase all-round investment and concentrate on the units exploiting raw materials to serve exports. The freezing plants must be equipped with additional facilities in order to facilitate the requisition-purchasing of raw materials for export where they are caught. Only thereby can the freezing plants do a good job of preliminary processing from the very beginning, store the raw materials and rapidly transport them to the factory, and do a good job of processing them and storing them in warehouses.

In 1978 it is necessary to continue to perfect the production relationships in the northern provinces. Each cooperative must clearly determine appropriate production directions, professional structures, and organizational scales (about 150 workers).

In the southern province, we must strengthen the production solidarity teams and positively develop the production cooperative teams. In collectivizing the means of production, production cooperative teams must be organized on the basis of small units of two to four ships which produce together. Efforts must be made to bring 60 percent of the fishing production personnel into production cooperative teams in 1979.

In 1979 we must both promote production while being prepared to fight, so management is beset with many difficulties. The entire sector must resolutely oppose the relaxation of economic management. We must firmly maintain the management regulations and policies, the technical rules and regulations, the economic-technical norms and standards, etc. Labor discipline and individual responsibility in production and other work must be strengthened.

We must positively organize the good implementation of the policies regarding requisition-purchasing, prices, etc., that have been promulgated. The necessary contents must be studied and recommendations must be made regarding their supplementation. Production forces must be deployed in a manner appropriate to the new situation and mission in order to maintain and increase production capabilities in all circumstances, base-level cadres must be strengthened, and the intermediate organs must be streamlined.

In view of the expansionist plot of the Chinese reactionaries, millions of people engaged in ocean and river fishing are determined to obey the teaching of Uncle Ho--"Our people are the masters of our seas"--and are determined to develop the economic strength of the marine products sector and advance to the winning of new victories in production and combat and ready to meet all requirements of the new revolutionary mission.

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## AGRICULTURE

### BRIEFS

**LAM DONG GRAIN PRODUCTION**--The paper LAM DONG in a recent issue carried an article commenting on what measures the province will have to adopt in order to produce 140,000 tons of grain [in] 1979. The article said: Beside the effort to increase total output of rice and grain crops on the existing 50,000-hectare cultivated area in the province by 150 percent, responsible sectors and echelons and the peasants in Lam Dong must be highly determined and must satisfactorily improve the water conservancy network, secure enough seeds and fertilizer, and prepare specific cultivation scheduled. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 6 Jun 79 BK]

**BEN TRE COCONUTS**--Hanoi, June 16--The Mekong River Delta province of Ben Tre, one of the major coconut-growing provinces in southern Vietnam, has put 15,000 hectares under coconut palms, 15,000 hectares more than in 1977. Peasants are plucking 12,000 hectares with an annual yield of more than 35 million nuts. Before the war, the coconut plantations in Ben Tre covered 30,000 hectares. Apart from restoring plantations, the province is building more processing plants, since state-run factories in the province can handle only half of the crop. With coconut fibre, local handicraftsmen can make carpets for export. The province has also made activated carbon from coconut shells, and soft drinks and liquors from coconut juice. The province will develop honey-bee keeping on coconut palms. [Hanoi VNA in English 0653 GMT 16 Jun 79 OW]

**COLLECTIVE FARMING**--Hanoi, June 21--More than 300,000 peasants in Ho Chi Minh City's suburban districts have taken up collective farming. The figure was released at a recent conference on agricultural collectivization to discuss measures to consolidate the existing production collectives and expand pilot agricultural cooperatives, to basically complete collectivization by the end of 1980. The city has set up 865 production collectives and 4 pilot agricultural cooperatives, grouping 57,294 households, with a work force of more than 300,000, or 60 percent of the city's agricultural population. They are working 33,800 hectares, or 44 percent of the tilled acreage of the city. The collectives and cooperatives, by combining cultivation with stock breeding and by developing sideline trades, have increased share incomes and sold more surplus food to the state. The conference decided that the city would form 1,500 production collectives and 30 agricultural cooperatives, and train 15,000 managerial cadres by the end of this year. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0342 GMT 21 Jun 79 OW]

## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### BETTER DISTRIBUTION OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS URGED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 May 79 p 3

["Readers' Opinions" column article by Trong Nguyen of Hanoi: "On the Surplus and Shortage of Construction Materials"]

[Text] At present many factories producing construction materials of the Ministry of Building often experience a pile-up of products such as cement, bricks, tiles and metal materials because the organs with distribution quotas do not pick up their allowances of materials. This is a ridiculous situation; for at a time when many localities that need construction materials receive either no or little supply and when the people, desiring to build or repair houses, have to buy construction materials on the free market with high prices as they are not available at state-run stores, there is a pile-up of these materials where they are produced. The reason for this pile-up is that the organs with distribution quotas do not overcome the difficulties concerning transportation and that the bank places a clamp on both manufacturers and consumers. This situation has slowed down construction work, created a false shortage on the market and obstructed the people's effort to improve their livelihood; and even more serious, it has driven production into a state of stagnation with the piled-up materials tying down both capital and spaces, thus naturally causing a direct, adverse impact on business and on the living conditions of workers and personnel of the production establishments concerned.

The statutes of state-run enterprises stipulate clearly that the enterprise is responsible for satisfactorily organizing distribution to speed up consumption of its products and quickly recover its capital. However, the enterprise actually cannot actively deal with the problem with regard to products that are produced and distributed in accordance with state quotas. For even if the organs with distribution quotas do not pick up the products allowed them, the enterprise cannot sell these materials to other customers. Or in case such organs violate contracts they have signed and are subject to punitive measures, the enterprise must bear losses derived from storage congestion while waiting for a decision by the higher authorities.

We urge the Premier's Office, the State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Building, the Central Bank and other responsible organs to study and resolve this particular situation so that the establishments producing construction materials of the Ministry of Building will have favorable conditions for their business and production, that construction materials will be distributed on a broader basis and that the people will be able to buy them at state-run stores.

9404

CSO: 4209

## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### COOPERATIVES' FAILURE TO SUPPLY BRICKS TO STATE REVEALED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 May 79 p 3

[Nguoi Quan Ly's [The Manager's] Tale of Economic Management: "Ingeniousness Equates Dispersal"]

[Text] The Hanoi building sector has signed contracts and placed orders of bricks with agricultural cooperatives. According to the contracts, the building sector has supplied coal, firewood and other materials to cooperatives which, in turn, should have delivered a corresponding number of bricks to the state. However, for many years many cooperatives have received hundreds of tons of coal and firewood, hundreds of wattles and other supplies for use in baking bricks but have never delivered their products according to the contracts. They have "ingeniously" used the number of bricks manufactured allegedly to build a committee's office or a school or to distribute to the people to build houses or [cereal-] drying yards. They asked for a delay to deliver bricks from a year to another and finally went bankrupt.

Meanwhile, not all the amount of bricks mentioned in the municipal building plan has been delivered; thousands of people have been jobless, hundreds of trucks have had no goods to transport and scores of projects have not been constructed according to the planned rate, which results in a waste of tens of millions of dong.

The "ingeniousness" of small producers who are concerned only about their individual interests has brought about disturbance in production organization and caused great damage to common interests. It must be reiterated that two-thirds of the number of bricks to be supplied to the Hanoi building sector falls within the scope of contract ordering of goods. If agricultural cooperatives have properly executed the contract ordering of bricks, they would have made a noteworthy contribution to fulfilling the municipal building plan.

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## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### INCREASED RUBBER PRODUCTION REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 May 79 p 1

[Text] VNA--In the first 4 months of 1979, the state rubber farms and enterprises in the southern provinces have surpassed by 0.5 percent the planned norm for the production of dried latex and have delivered to the export sector a quantity of goods that is double the amount delivered during the same period last year.

As a unit which has held the government's rotating award banner for 2 consecutive years and received a flower basket gift from uncle Ton, the Tay Ninh state rubber farm has produced 558 tons of rubber as a finished product and has thus taken the lead over the entire rubber producing sector. Also in the first 4 months of this year, the state rubber farms have fulfilled 61.6 percent of the 1979 plan norm for new land opening and have begun to grow rubber trees on the new land during this rainy season. The state farms have chosen highly productive varieties of rubber plants, used plastic bags to cultivate seedlings and employed grafts in order to maintain the qualities of the original varieties and shorten the period between the growing time and the harvest.

The rubber sector is planning to raise the rubber plantation area to 55,000 hectares in 1979.

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## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### READER COMPLAINS OF UNCLAIMED RAILROAD CARS LEFT TO RUST

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 May 79 p 3

[Readers' Opinions column: "Nearly 3,000 Gondola Cars Need To Be Used"]

[Text] Those who had been on a mission to the 19 May Machine Enterprise in Haiphong City all wondered when they saw masses of gondola cars left for several years all over hills, bays and rice fields, soaked by the rain and scorched by the sun.

We have learned that these gondola cars had been produced by the enterprise under designing, technical and planning guidance by the mechanical and metallurgical sector. Around 1975 and 1976, the enterprise produced nearly 3,000 of these. Long after completion, the enterprise finally received payment from the mechanical sector along with a request to keep the products for them. Since then, no one has made any inquiries or investigations. The gondola cars rusted further with each day and the enterprise could not free up any flat surfaces. The fertile land area used to grow crops has become a desolate gondola car dump. The huge volume of iron and steel, tens of thousands of ball bearings and thousands of man-days spent producing the cars had been wasted.

We hope the responsible agencies will promptly conduct an inspection, seek a solution and make utmost use of these implements or the state and people's property will go to waste.

Le Thanh Chi  
Supply Ministry

8934  
CSO: 4209

## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### BRIEFS

THANH HOA BRICK FACTORY--Scoring an achievement to mark the 89th birthday of President Ho Chi Minh, the Bim Son Supply Industry Complex (Thanh Hoa) has just completed the construction of and put into productive operation a brick factory having a capacity of 20 million bricks a year. The factory consists of two brick production chains, one tile production chain, a system designed to use 20 percent of the heat generated from the oven to dry semifinished products, a production chain to recycle broken bricks and tiles.... This factory has been built with Polish aid; it operates with relatively modern equipment and its production is 70 percent automatic. During the construction process, aided by Polish experts, cadres and workers of Worksite 20 and the Thanh Hoa Machine Assembling Worksite (of the Ministry of Building) mastered new technology and worked continuously, completing 17 details of the factory project and tens of secondary details with good quality. [Text] [Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 May 79] 9404

CSO: 4209



## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

### MEASURES TO INCREASE TRANSPORTATION CAPACITY DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 May 79 p 1

[Editorial: "Guideline for Overcoming Difficulties to Increase Our Transportation Capacity"]

[Text] There often arise difficulties in transportation due to a lack of balance between capacity and demand and on the other hand, due to the fact that the existing transportation capacity has not yet been tapped to the maximum.

In a riverine transportation cycle, shipping takes up 30 percent of the time and the rest 70 percent are spent at dockside waiting for goods to be loaded and unloaded; and the coefficient thereof is 3/7. If this cycle is completed with a coefficient of 4/6, of the central transportation force of the Ministry of Communications and Transportation alone, tens of thousands of tons of barges and tens of thousands of horsepower of tug boats may be spared. The same condition can also be found in maritime, land and rail transportation: It takes a very long time to make transportation means available again (2 or 3 times longer than in the 1964-1965 period) and an important reason for this is that the equipment needed to load and unload goods is inadequate and management is poorly organized.

At a time when transportation means are scarce, nearly one-third of the existing means are out of order and need repair work.

The guideline for overcoming immediate difficulties of the transportation sector consists of improving its equipment to advance toward balancing cargo handling against transportation. Engineering enterprises must be given additional plans for producing cranes and other cargo handling equipment. Wharves and railroad stations must also be quickly expanded and the handling of cargo must be satisfactorily organized to rapidly make transportation means available again.

To meet the ever-increasing transportation demand we must constantly acquire more transportation means; nevertheless, satisfactorily using, satisfactorily maintaining, promptly repairing and operating to the highest capacity the existing means always constitute a correct managerial measure. In the developmental process of the national economy as well as of the people's livelihood

there are the ever present contradictions between demand and capacity, among the various links of the transportation chain, as well as between the ever higher development of technology and specialization and the growth of forces and the capability for organization and management. Struggling to overcome the contradictions that exist in the developmental processes of communications and transportation work is a specific goal of the three revolutions as far as the sector is concerned. Just as in all other sectors of activities in our country, establishing the system of collective mastery is the goal and at the same time, the condition for success of the three revolutions; and it must be done by everyone, every basic operational unit and every small branch of the sector.

Specific measures that must be harmoniously effected consist of stepping up the production of spare parts, importing various types of parts that can not yet be produced locally, and strengthening the service forces to satisfactorily make use of the existing transportation means. Appropriate encouragement should be given to the production of spare parts and repair services; if we work in an administrative style and without regard for the actual situation and the legitimate interests of workers, there is no way to fully tap the capability for the production of spare parts and repair and vehicles will be left out of order for years and minor problems will become serious. Every type of product and every type of work present specific problems that must be resolved; and therefore, the policy of generalization and averaging may cause disasters beyond count.

On the various communications lines--except for rail lines--trucks and ships usually operate during the day. In view of this, training more drivers and navigators, rearranging transportation plans and organizing three work shifts a day also constitute a realistic measure to increase transportation capacity. Effective combined measures must be taken to put an end to and prevent such malpractices as causing damage to transportation means, using public transportation means to move contrabands and stealing fuel or goods, and traffic accidents. This is also an important goal of the revolution now being conducted by the sector to constantly advance our communications and transportation work.

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## BIOGRAPHIC

### INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese - language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Đặng Văn Ân [DAWNGJ VAWN AANS], Dr.

\*President of the Vietnam Association of X-Ray, Physiotherapy and Radiology [Hội X Quang, Ly lieu va Phong xa Y hoc], 1978-1980 term; he was elected to this position at the Seventh Congress of the Vietnam Association of Radiology held on 15 and 16 September 1978, at which the Association of Radiology [Hội Điện Quang] was expanded and renamed. (Y HOC VIET NAM No 4, Oct-Dec 78 p 51)

2  
Lê Bảo [LEE BAOR]

Ambassador of the SRV in Sri Lanka; on 3 Jun 79 he attended a reception for Nguyen Co Thach on his arrival in Colombo to attend the Conference of Non-aligned nations. (NHAN DAN 5 Jun 79 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Cát [NGUYEENX VAWN CATS], Dr.

\*Vice President of the Vietnam Association of Stomatology; he was elected to this position at the Eighth Congress of the Association held on 30 and 31 August 1978. (Y HOC VIET NAM No 4, Oct-Dec 78 p 51)

Nguyễn Văn Chính [NGUYEENX VAWN CHINHS]

Secretary of the Communist Party Committee, Long An Province; his article on Long An's struggle against Kampuchean aggression appears in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 28 May 79 p 2)

8  
Bùi Đại [BUIF DALJ], Dr.

\*Vice President of the Vietnam Association of Communicable Diseases; he was elected to this position at the founding congress for this association held 2-5 August 1978. (Y HOC VIET NAM No 4., Oct-Dec 78 p 51)

Hoàng Trọng Hải [HOANG TRONGJ DAIJ]

\*Vice President of the Vietnam Chamber of Commerce; on 25 May-1 Jun 79 he worked with a delegation of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce of Hong Kong during its visit to Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 2 Jun 79 p 4)

Nguyễn Đáng [NGUYEENX DANGS]

Secretary of the Communist Party Committee, Cuu Long Province; his article "New Developments in the Agricultural Cooperativization Movement in Cuu Long Province" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 31 May 79 p 2)

Trần Đề [TRAANF DEEJ]

\*Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Thuan Hai Province; recently he accompanied Vice Premier Le Thanh Nghi on a tour of his province. (NHAN DAN 1 Jun 79 p 1)

Đào Đình Đức [DAOF DINHF DUWCS], Dr.

\*Vice President of the Vietnam Association of Communicable Diseases, Vietnam General Association of Medicine; he was elected to this position at the founding congress for this association held 2-5 August 1978. (Y HOC VIET NAM No 4, Oct-Dec 78 p 51)

Nguyễn Văn Hanh [NGUYEENX VAWN HANH], Dr.

\*Vice President of the Vietnam Association of X-Ray, Physiotherapy and Radiology, 1978-1980 term; was elected to this position at the Association's Seventh Congress held on 15 and 16 September 1978. (Y HOC VIET NAM No 4, Oct-Dec 78 p 51)

Lê Văn Hiến [LEE VAWN HIEENF]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP: Secretary of the VCP Committee, Thuan Hai Province; recently he accompanied Vice Premier Le Thanh Nghi on a tour of his province. (NHAN DAN 1 Jun 79 p 1)

Đặng Vũ Hiệp [DAWNGJ VUX HIEEPJ], Major General

Deputy Chief of the Political General Department, VPA; recently he was named to a committee to organize the celebration of the 600th birthday of Nguyen Trai. (NHAN DAN 26 May 79 p 1)

Trần Hiệu [TRAANF HIEEUJ]

Deputy Chief of the People's Supreme Procuratorate; recently he attended the departure of Chief Procurator Tran Huu Duc who left to attend the 9th Congress of the Communist Party of Portugal. (NHAN DAN 28 May 79 p 1)

Nguyễn Hoàng [NGUYEENX HOANGF]

\*Chief of the Cadre Education Section [Vu giao duc can bo] of the Propaganda and Training Department, VCP Central Committee; he is the author of an article in this issue entitled, "Intensify Short-Term Refresher Training Programs for Cadres and Party Members in Southern Provinces." (TAP CHI GIANG VIEN No 6, Nov-Dec 78 pp 1-11)

Vũ Thị Hồng [VUX THIJ HOONGF]

Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Head of the Women Farmer's Department of the Vietnam Women's Federation; on 29 May 79 she attended a conference of the Federation concerning women developing collective mastery in agricultural work. (NHAN DAN 5 Jun 79 p 1)

Vũ Kiên [VUX KIEEN]

Chief of the Department for the Preservation of Antiquities, Ministry of Culture and Information; attended a meeting in Hanoi on 12 September 1978 which reviewed the work of the Vietnamese Institute of Archeology during the 10 years since its founding. (KHAO CO HOC No 4, Oct-Dec 78 p 25)

Đặng Chu Kỳ<sup>2</sup> [DAWNGJ CHU KYR], Dr.

\*Vice-President of the Vietnam Association of X-Ray, Physiotherapy and Radiology, 1978-1980 term; he was elected to this position at the Association's Seventh Congress held on 15 and 16 September 1978. (Y HOC VIET NAM No 4, Oct-Dec 78 p 51)

Vũ Ngọc Linh [VUX NGOCJ LINH]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Secretary of the VCP Committee, Bac Thai Province; on 1 Jun 79 he attended the opening of a children's day care center in his province. (NHAN DAN 3 Jun 79 p 1)

Hồng Long [HOONGF LONG]

\*Head of the Vocational Training General Department; in May 79 he met with a vocational training delegation from the GDR. (NHAN DAN 2 Jun 79 p4)

Nguyễn Đức Minh [NGUYEENX DUWCS MINH]

Deputy director of the Institute of Education Science, Vietnam Social Science Commission; he was one of the presiding officials at the Fifth Conference of Psychologists held in Nha Trang from 25 to 27 August 1978. (TRUET HOC No 4, Oct-Dec 78 p 169)

Kim Ngoc [KIM NGOCJ], Deceased

Born in 1917 in Vinh Lac District, Vinh Phu Province; former Secretary of the Communist Party Committee, Vinh Phu Province; he died of natural causes on 26 May 79. He was a participant in the revolution since 1939 and a member of the Communist Party since 1940. He was successively Secretary of the Communist Party Committees of Binh Xuyen and Tam Duong Districts, Standing Member of the Vinh Yen Province Communist Party Committee, Deputy Secretary of the Bac Giang Province Communist Party Committee, Secretary of the Vinh Phuc Province Communist Party Committee, Member of the Viet Bac Interregion Communist Party Committee, Colonel and Deputy Political Officer of the Viet Bac Military Region, Deputy Chief of the Mobilization and Militia Department of the General Staff, Political Officer of the Agricultural Production Soldier Department and Secretary of the Communist Party Committee, Vinh Phu Province. Recently he had retired to Vinh Yen City. (NHAN DAN 27 May 79 p 4)

Nguyen Huy Phan [NGUYEENX HUY PHAN], Dr.

\*Vice President of the Vietnam Association of Stomatology; he was elected to this position at the Eighth Congress of the Association held on 30 and 31 August 1978. (Y HOC VIET NAM No 4, Oct-Dec 78 p 51)

Trinh Ngoc Phan [TRINH NGOCJ PHAN], Dr.

\*President of the Vietnam Association of Communicable Diseases, Vietnam General Association of Medicine; he was elected to this position at the founding congress for this Association held 2-5 August 1978. (Y HOC VIET NAM No 4, Oct-Dec 78 p 51)

Vo The Quang [VOX THEES QUANG], Dr.

\*Vice President of the Vietnam Association of Stomatology; he was elected to this position at the Eighth Congress of the Association held on 30 and 31 August 1978. (Y HOC VIET NAM No 4, Oct-Dec 78 p 51)

Tran Quynh [TRAANF QUYNHF]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Chairman of the State Science and Technology Commission; on 3 Jun 79 he attended a conference to discuss intensive farming as carried out at selected pilot locations. (NHAN DAN 5 Jun 79 p 1)

Nguyen Van Soan [NGUYEENX VAWN SOANJ]

Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Ha Nam Ninh Province; on 1 Jun 79 he attended the opening of a children's day care center in his province. (NHAN DAN 3 Jun 79 p 1)

[NOTE: This individual was previously reported as TRAANF VAWN SOANJ]



Lê Xuân Tài [LEE XUAAN TAIF]

\*Deputy Chief of the Vocational Training General Department; his article "Summing Up and Improving Vocational Training" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 4 Jun 79 p 3)

Nguyễn Duy Thanh [NGUYEENX ZUY THANH], Dr.

\*Vice President of the Vietnam Association of Communicable Diseases, Vietnam General Association of Medicine; he was elected to this position at the founding congress of the association held 2-5 August 1978. (Y HOC VIET NAM No 4, Oct-Dec 78 p 51)

Nguyễn Văn Thu<sup>2</sup> [NGUYEENX VAWN THUR], Dr.

\*President of the Vietnam Association of Stomatology, Vietnam General Association of Medicine; he was elected to this position at the Eighth Congress of the Association held 30 and 31 August 1978. (Y HOC VIET NAM No 4, Oct-Dec 78 p 51)

Hoàng Thị Thục [HOANGF THIJ THUCJ], Dr.

\*Vice President of the Vietnam Association of Stomatology; she was elected to this position at the Eighth Congress of the Association held on 30 and 31 August 1978. (Y HOC VIET NAM No 4, Oct-Dec 78 p 51)

Đinh Ngọc Thủy<sup>2</sup> [DINH NGOCJ THUYR]

\*Curator of the Vietnam Historical Museum; spoke at a meeting in Hanoi on 12 September 1978 which reviewed the work of the Vietnamese Institute of Archeology during the 10 years since its founding.

Nguyễn Công Thủy [NGUYEENX COONG THUYJ], Dr.

\*Vice President of the Vietnam Association of X-Ray, Physiotherapy and Radiology, 1978-1980 term; was elected to this position at the Association's Seventh Congress held on 15 and 16 September 1978. (Y HOC VIET NAM No 4, Oct-Dec 78 p 51)

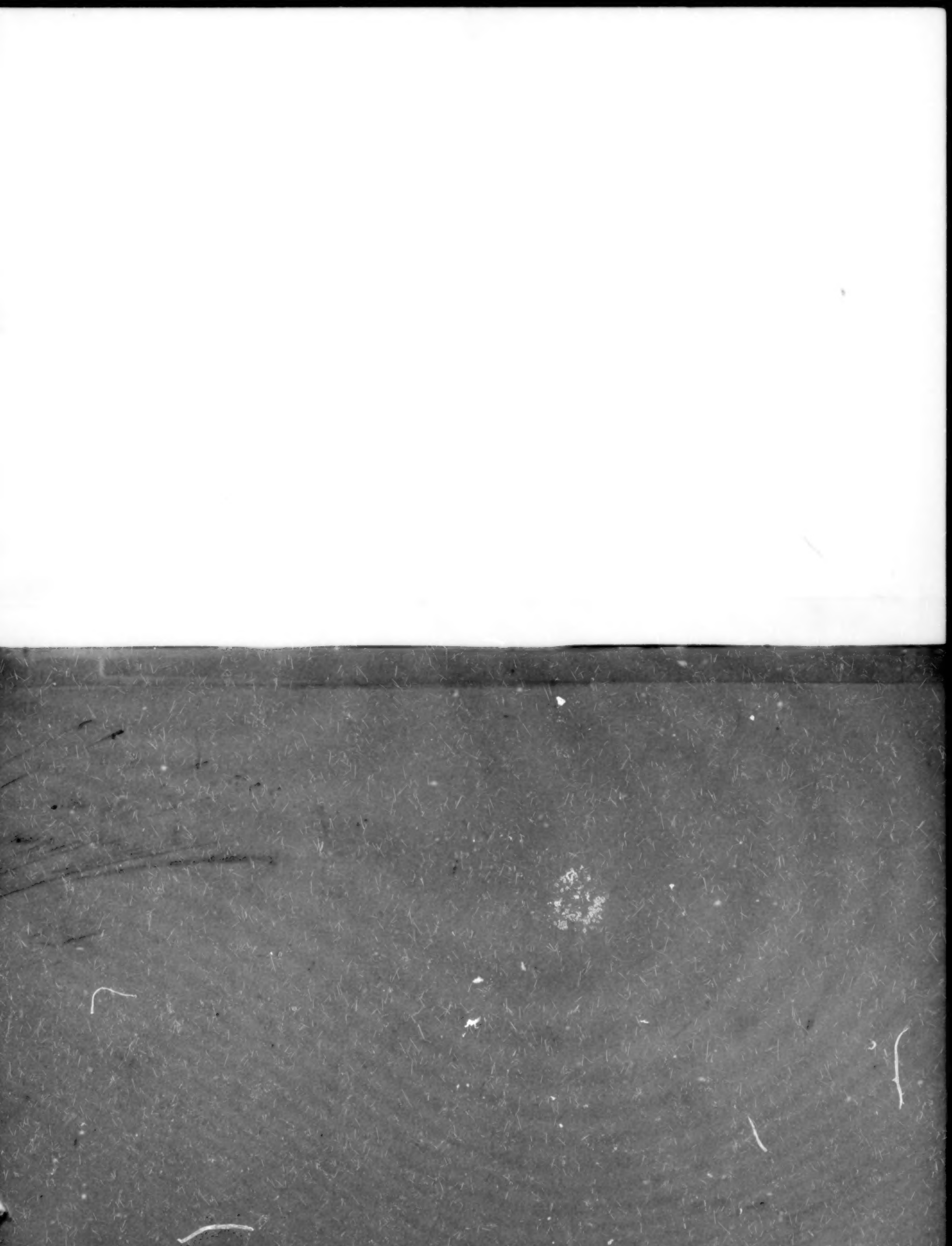
Trần Ngọc Trác [TRAANF NGOCJ TRACS]

Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Thuan Hai; Chairman of the People's Committee, Thuan Hai Province; recently he accompanied Vice Premier Le Thanh Nghi on a tour of his province. (NHAN DAN 1 Jun 79 p 1)

Vũ Anh Tuấn [VUX ANH TUAANS]

Member of the Standing Committee and chief of the Propaganda and Training Department of the Hanoi Municipal VCP Committee; a photo of him accompanies an interview with him by this journal on how to review theatrical scripts. (SAN KHAU No 5, Sep-Oct 78 pp 29-32)

END



**END**

October 29 1979